



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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IF YOU VISIT
THE CINEMAS
frequently
and your eyes get tired, you should
be fitted with accurate glasses
FOR YOUR EYES' SAKE
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,801

號一零百三零萬二第

日六初月六年亥癸

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 19th, 1923. 四拜禮

號九十月七年二十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

A most Refreshing
Drink for Summer

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VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

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now on view at our Store.

THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
AND AMMUNITION STORE,
5-6, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
7.30 " "	8.00 " "	every 15 minutes
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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1923, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS.		
Station	Local	Local
CANTON (Wai Sha Tsai)	dep. 7.15	dep. 7.15
THREE LUNG	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.25
Sham Chun	dep. 7.35	dep. 7.35
Yuen Long	dep. 7.45	dep. 7.45
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Yuen Long	dep. 6.15	dep. 6.15



Price: Per Case, 1 doz. qts., Duty Paid—\$28.00.

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Uniformity and Excellence.

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Cockroaches, Fleas, Bugs, Ants, Silverfish and Mosquitoes

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AN EXPERT PRINTING REPRESENTATIVE IS ALWAYS IN ATTENDANCE AT YORK BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG

SCOTTISH SPORT.

CROWN OF THE GOLF YEAR.

THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, June 13th.

The Open Championship, as every golfer knows, is divided into two stages—the first includes all the competitors, the second all the eighties and those who tie for that figure. Each stage occupies two days. The result of the first of the qualifying rounds, just finished, sent the British stock up with a jump. Truth to tell it had fallen pretty low. Four out of ten Americans, Sarazen and Barnes among them, failed. Hagen seemed in after fighting for his life, and Leo Diegel was another who got through without a stroke to spare. Against these failures all the British stalwarts, saving Vardon and Roger Wethered pulled through, and some of them with very great conviction. Benhl, the old war horse, playing as well as in his heyday, stands fifth out of the whole field. Mitchell, rid of the bad patch with which he finished on the first day, played beautiful golf on the second, and compiled a score of 73 in a way that greatly encouraged his friends. Duncan was safe again, reserving, we hope, his good stuff for later in the week, and Taylor and Hurl qualified with a handful of strokes to spare.

At the top there are three young British golfers—Albert Tingley, Syd Wingate, and C. R. Whitcombe—with aggregates of 146, men of the type with whom the future lies. Fred Robson was next with 147, then Braid came in at 149, and the best of the Americans, Macdonald Smith, was in a group of nine at 152. Peter Robertson and Joseph Kirkwood were in that group, but the Scottish professional champion, A. W. Butchart, bent them by a stroke. The Sarazen tragedy was largely a matter of weather. He went out on the last morning over that testing New Course when the storm was at its worst, and he came to grief, though his aggregate of 160 was not thought then too bad to qualify. The conditions, however, improved in the afternoon, and with them the scoring, and Sarazen was one of a group of golfers including Bonner and Barnes, who were in suspense for several hours. Hagen had a great fight for his life and at one time seemed to be down and out, but he has another chance. Kirkwood, whether you count him British or not, is through, but like some others he has been content to play safe golf. Cyril Tolley and E. W. Scott (Foggo) led the amateurs with 153. Robert Scott, jun., Glasgow Club, comes next with 155, and Joan Caven, Cochrane Castle, is 156. With Mr. A. Watson, jun., Alexandria, three Scottish amateurs qualified.

A WET WEEK FOR CRICKET.

Rain completely spoiled cricket and the majority of the matches had to be drawn—a regretted fact, as the programme was particularly good. In the Scottish Counties Championship, while Fifeshire were successful in carrying their game with Clackmannan Country to a conclusion, Aberdeenshire had to be content with a draw as the outcome of their game with Forfarshire, after a display of batting which yielded them the highest total this season in a championship match. With no hope of winning the game, Forfarshire set themselves to save it, and this they easily succeeded in doing, though on paper the draw favours the champions. Fifeshire's victory has heightened interest in the competition, and curiosity will be keen as to how they will fare against Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire.

Some remarkable play was seen in the Western Union Championship game at Kilmarnock, where the local side lost to Ferguslie. A curious coincidence in connection with the game is that Awty and Lord Moncrieff, of Kilmarnock, and Megson and W. Northrop, of Ferguslie, all bowled unchanged, and each had almost identical figures. All the Western Union games were stopped by the weather. One of the most important club matches of the day was Greenock's smashing victory over Grange, who have thus received their third defeat. Grange met with a succession of disasters, but their batting display was surprisingly defective. Carlton, however, made affairs level between East and West by defeating Drumpellier with the greatest ease. The other matches were wash outs.

PRINCIPAL RESULTS:—

Counties Championship:—
Aberdeenshire, 226; Forfarshire, 136 for 5.
Clackmannan Co. 104; Fifeshire, 106 for 9.
Western Union:—
Ferguslie, 69; Kilmarnock, 59.
Club matches:—
Clackmannan Co., 158 closed; Grange 107.
Brunswick, 158 closed; Watsonians, 55c.
Polce, 118; Greenock, 121 for 9.
Grange, 29c; Edin. Indians, 104 for 1.
Greenock 208; Grange, 88.
Drumpellier, 99; Carlton, 97 for 3.
Stewarts, F.P., 90 for 2; Edin. Univ., 94.

AUTOMATIC PHONES.

A METHOD FOR LONDON.

Automatic telephone tests are being carried out at the General Post Office Research Station at Dollis Hill, Willesden, N.W. Constant improvements in automatic telephone installations are being made. Fleetwood has the latest system. Leeds has an older system which operates 6000 lines. London, on account of its size and the many exchanges, will not get a system for some years, the Daily Mail says. When the London system is installed it will be necessary to add to the dial on which the numbers are placed, the first three letters of the exchange with which the caller wishes to obtain connection. This will necessitate changing the names of exchanges to avoid duplication and confusion. In the case of Streatham and Stamford, Hammersmith and Hampstead there must be a change of name. A small installation under test at Dollis Hill is a revelation of the almost human capabilities of the machine. It selects its own wire for transmission by a sweeping movement of one part and finds its number by an upward movement, remaining in that position until the whole of the call number, say 899, has been registered by the aid of two similar machines. A bell then rings on the subscriber's telephone. When the receiver is taken off the bell stops ringing, and when both receivers are replaced the three machines revert to their first state.

CRICKET AND THE NOVELIST

SOME SENSATIONAL GAMES IN FICTION.

Probably the most thrilling and exciting cricket match occurring in any work of fiction published so far is the memorable Eton v. Harrow match portrayed in the glowing pages of Mr. Horace Annesley Yachell's "The Hill," says a writer in a London weekly. Not, however, that George Meredith lags far behind. The encounter between Fallowfield and Beckley Clubs in "Evan Harrington" is an admirable piece of work, though we would still like to know what happened in the second innings. It was a game full of "grand sparkling hits" and bowling feats galore, nor was it Mr. Meredith's sole excursion into cricketing lore. Witness the coachman's summing up, in "Harry Richmond," of the game's delights:—

Lots of running, and that's good; just enough 'a' taking it easy, that's good; an appetite for your dinner, and your ale or your port, so maybe the case good number three—add on a tired pipe after dark, and a sound sleep to follow, and you say good morning to the doctor and the parson; for you're in health, body and soul, and ne'er a parson'll make a better Christian of ye, that I'll swear!

MISS MITFORD'S MATCH.

Miss Mitford's match, in "Our Village," provides capital reading. It is noteworthy that she makes "our village" score 107 to the opponents' paltry 22, albeit James Brown, the blacksmith ("your blacksmiths are capital hitters," says Miss Mitford), is an absentee by reason of his receiving the following from the prettiest girl in his old parish: "Mist'ar browne, this is to inform you that our parish plays brumley men next Monday is a week, I think we shall lose without you, from your humbly servant to command, Mary Allen." This match breathes the true atmosphere of the Victorian era. Practice for it took place on the village green on Sunday evenings, while the rival eleven opposed each other "for honour and a supper and a half crown a man." Yes, Miss Mitford knew cricket.

Charles Dickens did not. His All-Mugger-ton v. Dingley Dell, although laughable, is really deplorable. The umpires, he tells the readers, were posted behind (3) the wickets, while the bowler, and not the umpire called "Play." Moreover the Dingley Dellers do not appear to have batted at all, while the Mugger-tonians had completed fifty-four for two men when a crisis took place.

In vain did the eager Luffey and the enthusiastic Struggles do all that skill and experience could suggest to regain the ground Dingley Dell had lost in the contest. It was of no avail, and at an early period of the winning game Dingley Dell gave in, and allowed the superior prowess of All-Mugger-ton.

And what about the immortal Rugby v. M.C.C. and Ground match in "Tom Brown's Schooldays"? Tom himself declares the national pastime to be "more than a game—an institution." So think we all; but there are certain curious solecisms even in Judge Hughes's thrilling narrative. Whatever possessed him, for example, to permit the captain to bowl and keep wicket in alternate overs? I can't do, thought, of course, it could be done. And why does he allow one Jack Raggles (who, by the way, has a prejudice against wearing pads and gloves) to make a hit to leg for five from a ball pitched on the off? Oh! the horror, of it! Again, after luncheon, the rival eleven engaged in "topping comic songs," a dreadful innovation which, as one critic has suggested, possibly led to the match being unfinished.

"ENGLAND v. BRITANNULA."

In Anthony Trollope's romance, "The Fixed Period," occurs a truly levithian match, entitled "England v. Britannula," played in the year 1980. The hero and heroine of his novel, Jack Neverbend and Eva Crawshaw, are both enthusiastic cricketers. Britannula was a self-governed State people by Antipodean colonists, and the "fixed period" of the title was the age of sixty-eight, at which every citizen was put to a painless death.

Evidently, even in Mr. Trollope's time, certain reforms in the game were deemed desirable. Thus, an "eleven" consisted of "fifteen" players; grounds were so huge in 1980 that the game could only be seen from the stands through field-glasses; batsmen and wicket-keepers wore helmets and chain-armour; the England men, bowled with catapults and the Britannula men (who were captained by Jack Neverbend) sported a "steam" bowler. Even so, the Englishmen—who included the Marquess of Marylebone, Sir Lord Longestop, and Sir Kennington Oval—remained in for three days for a total of over one thousand runs. The fall of a wicket was signalled by salvos of artillery, kettledrums, etc.

I had better close the account, for the substance of Trollope's prose:—

Sir K. Oval obliged with an innings of 300 and eventually Britannula were set to go 1,500 to nil. With only three wickets to "go," they still wanted a total of 600, when the redoubtable Jack went back to his place, and hit the first ball with such energy that he drove it into the other stumps and smashed them, to pieces. Everybody declared that such a thing had never been achieved at cricket. (1) Just as every clock upon the ground struck six, Jack sent a ball flying up into the air, perceiving, regardless whether it might be caught or no, knowing well that the one now needed would be scored before it could come down from the heavens into the hands of an Englishman. It did come down, and was caught by Stumps; but by that time Britannula had won her victory. And they surely deserved it! Jack's modest contribution was 1276, and Eva Crawshaw was very pleased. The ball "beat the lat."

The discovery by a French man of the forgotten secret of the wonderful varnish which the famous Cremona makers used for violins was announced last month. It was found among the dirty papers of an old library in Paris. Besides this discovery, the secret of dissolving amber and hard resins, which is one of the lost secrets of the Middle Ages, is also stated to have been found. It is claimed that Van Eyck and his followers down to Rubens used this process in their painting; and that this rediscovery will have a great influence on the technique of modern painting. The recipes, which are in manuscript, seem to work well.

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC." which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,

GODFREY THOMAS, (Private Secretary.)

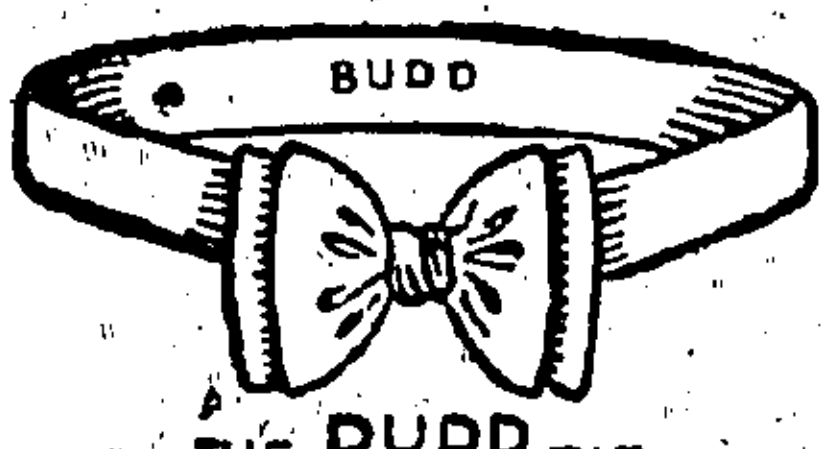
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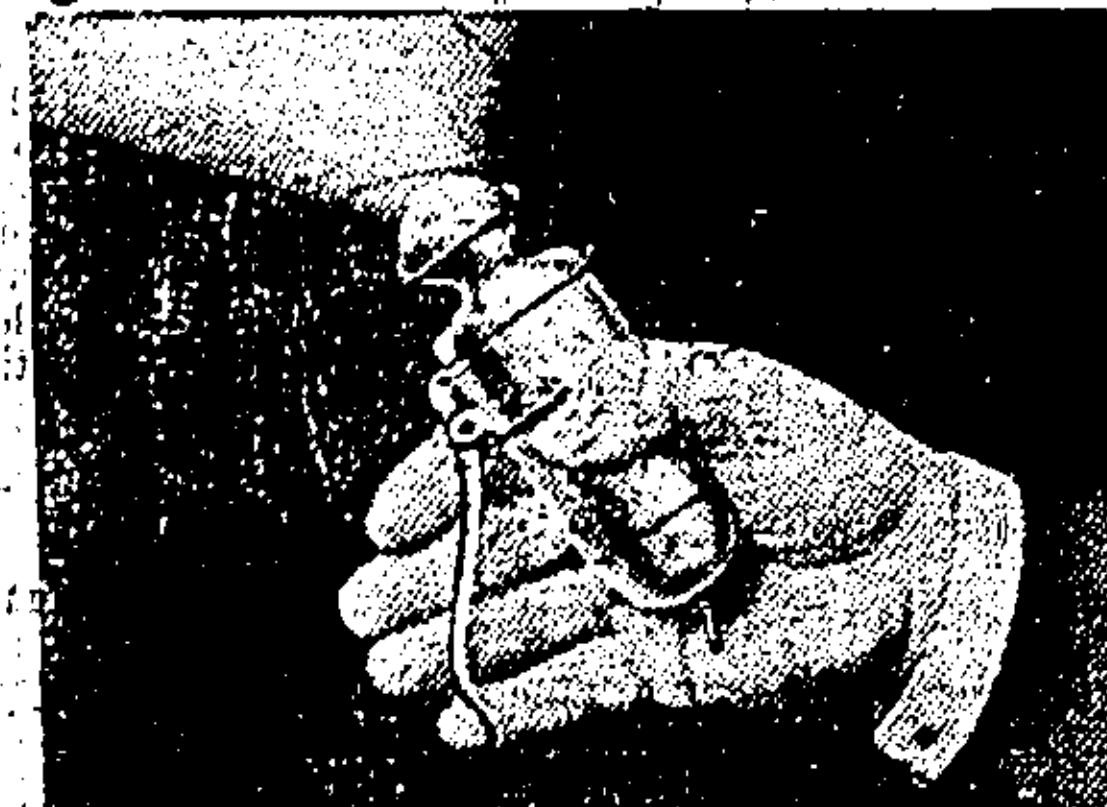
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

ROYAL VISIT TO EDINBURGH.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, June 13th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen will be in residence at Holyrood, Edinburgh, during the week beginning July 9th, when two garden parties will be held.

In the course of a speech, at the annual dinner of the Highland Society of London, the Duke of Atholl said he remembered how glad he was on one occasion when Her Majesty said to him, "You do not know what a real holiday it is for me to go to Holyrood and what a sense of rest and peace I have when I go there." On the present occasion, Their Majesties wished to move about as they would people in their own way, and they intended to go through the border country and see a part of Scotland they had not seen before.

ANOTHER ROYAL WEDDING.

The announcement of the betrothal of Princess Maud, Lord Carnegie has naturally given much satisfaction in Scotland. Besides being a member of the Royal Family circle, the Princess, like her fiancé, is descended from an ancient noble Scottish family. Princess Maud, the younger daughter of the Princess Royal and the late Duke of Fife, and granddaughter of Queen Alexandra, is thirty years of age. She looks, however, young for her years. She reverts to the Duff type (her father's side), rather than the royal type. Both mother and daughter are adepts with the rod, and have had many a good day's sport at their Scottish homes, of which they possess two—Mar Lodge, Braemar, and Duff House, Banffshire.

The Princess's father, Alexander William George Duff, sixth Earl of Fife, married Princess Louise, eldest daughter of the late King Edward in 1883, and was on this occasion created by Queen Victoria Marquis of Macduff and Duke of Fife.

Princess Maud's future husband, Lord Carnegie, is the eldest son and heir to the Earl of Southesk, and was aide-de-camp to Lord Chelmsford when the latter was Viceroy of India, from 1917 to 1921. He became engaged, in September, 1919, to the Hon. Anne, Viscountess of Southesk's second daughter, but the engagement was broken off. A few months ago, Princess Maud's junior, Lord Carnegie is a Captain in the Scots Guards. The Carnegies of Southesk are a very ancient Scots family. The extensive lands of Kinnaird, in Forfarshire, were first acquired by purchase and marriage by Duff of Carnegie in 1401. He fell at the Battle of Harlaw.

PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM.

In the month of November next will be taken the second plebiscite under the Scottish Temperance Act—popularly called the Local Veto Act, and already both sides—for at present there are only two sides to the question—are preparing for the fray. There has been a new development, however, which may have a great influence on the future—the formation of a Scottish Public-House Reform League, and three of its leading members—Lord Salvesen, Sir Richard Lodge, and Bishop Wakefield—have just placed its views before Lord Novar, the Secretary for Scotland. Under the Act there are three options: No Change, Limitation, or No License. The members of the League say that they could not vote "No License" because they desired reasonable facilities for the purchase of alcoholic liquor. However efficacious they believed "Limitation" to be in certain well-defined, congested areas, some resided in areas which were already under license. No Change as an option did not attract because they were reluctant in their desire for drastic change in the form and conduct of public-houses. And their difficulty would have been met by the addition of some constructive option to the negative options provided by the Act. What is the fourth option that the League propose? They say that the existing public-houses were not in the least what they ought to be. They did not conduce to temperance. A great deal might be done to improve them. Public-houses which were a source of security of tenure. The public-houses should be commodious, and of such a kind as to provide amiable seating accommodation, very much upon the lines of the cafes abroad. And it might be desirable to have legislation which would impose upon a publican the duty of supplying non-alcoholic as well as alcoholic beverages.

The objection of the Prohibitionists is frankly that they do not want improved public-houses. Their quarrel is not with the house but with the commodity sold. They are concerned not so much with drunkenness as with drinking. Then again they object to the security of 20 years proposed by the League, and to the provisions which would not only relieve the trade from the existing year to year tenure, but also take them away from the control of a popular or representative vote.

DRESS OF HIGHLAND SOLDIERS.

There is no present intention of restoring full dress to the Highland regiments; the expenditure could not be countenanced in view of the financial situation. But the reintroduction of the uniform is under consideration of the War Office. Although not in accordance with the regulations, many Highland soldiers are wearing the sporran, which has probably been issued to them with the sanction of regimental chiefs who have turned a blind eye to the regulations, and it will not be surprising to find that the War Office have regularised the position, and have sanctioned a concession to national sentiment, the general issue to Highland regiments of this article of dress.

ANOTHER PUNCHED CLUB SQUABBLE.

On the eve of the big golfing event an unfortunate situation arose calling for the intervention of the Championship Committee. At the recent North of England tournament the American competitors were found to be playing with iron and mashes whose faces were punched and the rugged edges of metal allowed to remain, so that they bit into the cover of the ball just as the sharply filed teeth of the barrel ribbed clubs of two years ago did. With these clubs the Americans could impart no amount of back spin which with a club conforming to the official ruling was quite impossible. It will be remembered that in 1921 the use of corrugated, grooved, or slotted clubs was not permitted, such clubs being held to involve a substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of the golf clubs. They added that the pattern scored or punched on the faces of iron clubs in the manner customary for number of years could not be held to be a substantial departure from the accepted

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CLANDESTINE CHINESE EMIGRANTS INTO THE PHILIPPINES.

DIFFICULT TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION.

The Manila Times says: Clandestine entrance of Chinese immigrants into the Philippines through the ports of Zamboanga and Jolo can not be absolutely checked, and there are indications, according to a customs official, that it will continue until the Insular government provides a sufficient number of boat-chasers for use in southern waters. Even with the use of two cutters at Jolo which customs authorities at that port used for running down Moro smugglers to earth, it was found impossible to totally stop the illegal importation of drugs, and much more so, the illegal landing of Chinese coolies on the coast of Mindanao. The two cutters have been withdrawn from Jolo, as a result of which greater difficulty is encountered in enforcing the option as well as the immigration law. It was stated.

In a letter to the Insular customs collector, Collector Benton of Zamboanga stated that he believes there are more Chinese immigrants who succeed in evading the immigration law and land safely in Mindanao than those who are caught by customs officials and the Insular police. It is difficult to cope with the situation, he said, because the smuggling of Chinese coolies is done far from any habitation and under cover of darkness. At day time the Chinese start for the populated places on the island, taking precautions that they are not caught by agents of the law.

The Moros play no little part in the illegal entry of Chinese immigrants into Mindanao, according to the report. The Moros, it appears, go to Sandakan, Borneo, in their swift vintas, and when they return to Mindanao they bring with them a number of Chinese coolies. The Moros are well paid by these coolies upon reaching their destination. Sometimes the Moros not only bring with them the Chinese coolies, but also opium which they dispose of at high prices in Zamboanga and other towns along the coast.

During the month of June alone, according to Collector Benton's report, 32 Chinese were arrested in Zamboanga for violation of the immigration law in that they landed in that city without the requisite immigration papers. Four Moros were also arrested in connection with the landing of these Chinese. Two of them were sentenced by the Zamboanga courts to one year and 15 days' imprisonment and a fine of P100 each, while the two others were sentenced to two years and 15 days' imprisonment and a fine of P200 each. The vintas used by them were confiscated.

Some of the Chinese who were arrested at Zamboanga have already been deported once or several times from the Philippines. Collector Benton of Zamboanga is making arrangements for their early return to China.

CALCUTTA "SWEEP."

The statement that Capt. A. A. Poole, an Englishman resident in Zanzibar, had won the first prize in the Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweepstakes is confirmed. Capt. Anthony Arthur Poole is the youngest son of Major A. E. Poole, one of the military knights of Windsor.

The winning tickets in the Calcutta sweepstakes earned £75,000.

Total drawings	Rs. 25,26,000
1st prize	11,21,000
2nd prize	3,60,000
3rd prize	2,80,000
(Horse)	7,000

form and make of clubs. The principle objected to, however, reappeared in another form this year, and when practice began here for the Championship the use of the punched clubs and the successful results obtained occasioned a good deal of grumbling among our men. On the matter being brought before the Championship Committee, the punched clubs were at once condemned, and the decision has the unanimous support of British golfers. The American took the official decision in very good part, and at first they were inclined to think it meant the scrapping of the club, but when on inquiry they found it involved merely a levelling of the faces they set about bringing the clubs into conformance with the ruling.

SANDY HERD'S GOLFING LIFE.

Sandy Herd's "Golfing Life," from the day he left St. Andrews till the present times, (an interesting volume just published), contains many interesting passages, and none more than the one which tells how he found fame with the cored ball. The Haskell was introduced in 1902, and it was in this year that he won his Championship. As he left his home for Hoylake—his wife hid him on the back with her slipper for luck, and in his first practice round Mr. John Bell let him play a few shots with one of the new American balls. "That was the end of the gutta ball for me," declared Herd. "I made straight for Jack Morris's shop to secure some Haskell. He was only able to give me four, but my joy was unbounded. It was Herd or Yardon for the championship, and on the last green the latter had to get down a putt of six feet to tie. 'I should not have cared to be photographed as I watched the putt come straight for the hole and then stop on this lip,' says Herd, 'I did not say 'Hurd' luck,' being too grateful for my own good luck. But Herd has not enjoyed much luck during his long career. He would have won the championship more than once if his game had not gone woefully wrong at the critical moment. He only needed a four at the last hole to win Sandwich, but took six. 'I thought of all the dangers and tried to steer past them,' says Herd, 'instead of letting bang and flying over them. It is the restrained shot that leaves the fairway.' He finds the trouble." Again, at Deal in 1920, "I said to myself, 'only a miracle can keep me out of my second championship.' Duncan performed the miracle." A brother Scot, Herd has great admiration for Duncan. "He has a brilliance such as even Vardon and Taylor at their best did not outline. We all have fits of 'madness' at times, but Duncan goes mad oftener and then 'madder' than any of us.

TSAO KUN'S OVERTURES TO DR. SUN.

AND THE REPLY.

The agitation in Shanghai among some people who have been trying to effect a compromise between Dr. Sun Yat Sen and Tsoo Kun, the Northern militarist, will probably die down, the Canton Daily News says, as a result of Dr. Sun's reply to Tsoo Kun's telegram of the 5th inst. asking for Dr. Sun's views with regard to the present chaotic conditions in China.

In his overtures for a compromise, Tsoo Kun was prudent enough, not to send the telegram to Dr. Sun direct, but through Mr. Sun Hung Yi of Shanghai, who forwarded it to Canton. The following is a translation of Tsoo Kun's telegram and Dr. Sun's reply:—

TSAO KUN'S TELEGRAM.

To Mr. Sun Hung Yi, Shanghai.

"Since the founding of the Republic, the country has been confronted with many difficulties and dangers, brought about by the dissolution of Parliament. Your endeavours to save the country and your zealous efforts in the fight for Constitutionalism command my humble respect."

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the forerunner and a pioneer in the establishment of the Republic, whose words and deeds are revered by the people throughout the country. It was through your efforts last year, that I had the good fortune, of having been allowed to follow him in his work.

"The present political situation in the country remains unsettled, the sufferings of the people have not been reduced and the hope of unification is still distant. Is it because we have not yet found the way or discovered a remedy? In reviewing the present situation, there is ample cause for worry."

I shall appreciate very much to learn the plans of Dr. Sun that will benefit the country and the people and hasten the early unification of the country. I shall be glad to learn his views and follow his advice in the interest of the people. Please communicate my desire to Dr. Sun. Anxious to wait for favourable news.—I am, Yours respectfully,

TSAO KUN.

DR. SUN YAT SEN'S REPLY.

To Mr. Sun Hung Yi, Shanghai.

"Mr. Tsoo Kun's letter, which you so kindly forwarded to me received. When I suggested the programme for unification by peaceful negotiations, Mr. Tsoo Kun also joined in approval. Yet what actually took place was the sending of troops to Fukien, Szechuen, and Kwangtung, followed by other acts, all of which were antagonistic to Peace. By his telegram do I understand that he has awakened and is conscious of what he has done? Or is it another attempt to humour us? I have always been open in my dealings with others, for straightforwardness discloses to us that which is Right and Wrong. May I ask, who is responsible for the application of military force upon whom shall we place the guilt for the recent disturbances in these provinces? Empty words do not bear much weight in the minds of the people. Please communicate my reply to Mr. Tsoo Kun.—I am, Yours respectfully,

SUN YAT SEN.

COMING OF THE WIRELESS AGE.

DEMONSTRATION SHIP TO VISIT CHINA.

[BY A SCIENTIST.]

One morning recently an aeroplane might have been seen hovering high over the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral. Fifteen miles away on the Thames below Woolwich, at the same time, a long, sinister form was ploughing its way along the surface of the water.

Like a fish it sped, on in and out among the crowded shipping until, at last, some twenty miles further down the river, it came to rest at a marked buoy off Tilbury Docks.

That cigar-like fish was a dummy torpedo, and it was being directed by wireless over the whole of its twenty-mile course by the observer in that tiny aeroplane, 8,000 feet over St. Paul's, and so accurate was the directing force that not once in the course of miles further down the river, did the torpedo's mysterious passage give the slightest hint as to the whereabouts of the invisible vessels passing up and down the Thames. And when at last it nosed its way alongside the buoy at Tilbury, it was a bare half-inch out in its predetermined course!

LITTLE-KNOWN FORCE.

That is but one of the marvels of wireless direction, as technically it has come to be known. It is not altogether a new discovery. During the late war, Zepplins made on England were all directed and controlled in this manner. Operating from Borkum, where the Germans had a big signalling base, the airship commanders, every few minutes during their flight across the North Sea, would get in touch with this wireless station, to be supplied immediately with their exact latitude and longitude, even the latest weather forecast.

But it is only during the last eighteen months that wireless direction has been adapted successfully to commercial purposes. The initial step in harnessing this potent and little-known force was the establishment some weeks ago of a wireless lighthouse on Loughkeel Island, in the Firth of Forth. By means of this "lighthouse," ships can be directed through the dangerous channels of fifth by wireless, so that there is no possibility of their running ashore or being wrecked even on the darkest night or in the densest fog.

This is but the first step in the development of wireless direction. By means of experiments that are now being conducted in the various technical laboratories, it is hoped in the near future to employ this force for running trains and trams, for directing fleets of battleships and aircraft, until it will be possible to direct the path of everything moving on the surface of the earth, not even excepting human beings, by means of wireless.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON.

"THE TRUE PICTURE."

The Canton Daily News in an article gives the following as "the true picture of life in our midst":—

Canton to-day is as busy as it can be even when the heat of the sun is so oppressive. New and more stupendous buildings are being under construction not a few of which are reinforced concrete buildings. The Electric Light Company is planning to extend its capacity to cope with the ever-growing demands of a progressive city. The Municipality under an energetic mayor is even now trying to consummate the plan of constructing the Bund on the Honam side and building a modern bridge to link up Honam with this side of the present Bund. The stupendous task or creating Canton city is well under way and steadily the people are being educated to observe the habits of cleanliness and sanitation. On every hand, in every nook and alley as well as on the broad streets one comes across either a policeman or a member of the Merchant's Volunteer Corps smartly attired and ready to preserve the peace and order of the city.

At night, the city is gaily illuminated and the streets are thronged with pedestrians and vehicles. The sound of music is heard everywhere. The amusement places are filled to overflowing. Go up to the roof-garrets of Sincere, The Sun Company, Chen Kwong Company and others and one can hardly find a seat unoccupied, so much so that there is hardly standing space a good part of the time.

The political aspect of Canton has been pictured in the most gloomy way as though the factions recognising no one leader are ready to eat each other up like so many cannibals. As a matter of fact, with the lone exception of Chen Chung Ming's followers, all parties recognise the leadership of Dr. Sun. Changes in the administration, disagreements in policies to be pursued, and controversies over debatable issues are bound to arise in any government no matter how well ordered and advanced. Indeed these are often the signs of a healthy growth. These processes of adjustment and eliminations tend to make for a more efficient machinery of government. Far from any alarm, we can view the many forces at work with greater assurance and composure.

Nowhere to-day in China can be found a body of rulers more gifted in knowledge, experience, energy, and devotion than what we find in Canton. We are not boasting. Imperial observers like Roy Anderson readily admit it and openly voice their sentiment thereto.

In judging Canton, so many people forget that there is war in this region. The hordes of Kwangsi and Northern invaders must be driven out and the rebellious troops under Chen Chung Ming must be put to submission. If the measures imposed under the exigencies of the times, appear somewhat harsh, they are by no means extraordinary, so when viewed in the light of the experiences of other nations under similar circumstances, we must therefore declare that Canton is all right.

THE RECENT TRAIN OUTRAGE NEAR CANTON.

EIGHT CAPTIVES RESCUED FROM BANDITS.

The Canton Daily News of yesterday reports:—

After a sharp skirmish between the police and the bandits, resulting in the defeat of the latter, eight captives that were held by the bandits for ransom were rescued and taken back to Canton.

Since the bandit outrage committed on the Canton-Kowloon line near Nam Kong on the 5th inst. the Police Department has been busy in assisting to run down the bandits. Acting upon information received from its secret agents that some of the bandits were still in the hills near a certain station, a detachment of police took a special morning train to a place called Hung Kong last Saturday. The police left the train and proceeded up the hills nearby. They were seen by the bandits who fired upon them. A charge was made by the police, and the bandits had to relinquish their position and retreated. One of the bandits was reported killed. The eight captives were found in one of the lairs of these bandits in the hills and were brought back to Canton. Of the eight captives rescued, two are military officers and the other six are merchants from Hongkong.

"BLIND" FLIGHT.

Steps are being taken, in conjunction with the Board of Trade and the Meteorological Office, to internationalise wireless direction of ships at sea. At the present moment there is lying in the Port of London a ship that has been specially fitted with powerful wireless receiving sets to give demonstrations of this new method of navigation in all the principal ports of the world. Setting out from London, this missionary ship will sail for China, via the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean, and the Straits, and thence on to North and South America, and back across the Atlantic to Europe and South Africa, giving demonstrations at every big port en route.

The most ambitious effort, however, will be a cross-Atlantic aeroplane flight which is to be made late in the summer. This machine will carry both pilot and observer, but their attentions will be confined to the actual flying side.

Setting out from Newfoundland, for the first 600 miles of its flight the aeroplane will be directed by the Glace Bay Wireless Station. Then it will be picked up and navigated by a wireless "lighthouse," cruising in mid-ocean, to a point where control will be transmitted to Ungar, the big operating station in England.

The whole 2,000 miles of flight will be directed by wireless.—Daily Express.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.
(BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM REES DAVIES.)

Lau Fo charged with being in unlawful possession of three daggers, two revolvers and 10 rounds of ammunition, on June 14th pleaded guilty.

Mr. Ball told the Court that the police executed a search warrant at a coolie boarding house in Stone Nullah Lane, and the prisoner was seen walking down a corridor. He was made to sit down on a bed while the police made their search. On two occasions accused attempted to rise and go away and had to be put back again. In a box belonging to him the police found the arms specified in the charge, but in the meantime prisoner had disappeared. Undiscovered, he had hidden himself under a bunk and had also put on a pair of long trousers over the dirty white pants which he was seen wearing when the police arrived. Prisoner was discovered and arrested.

Accused denied that the arms were his property. Two of his friends, he said, came to smoke opium. Afterwards they said they wanted to place some clothing in prisoner's box, and he gave them the key.

Prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A RAID BY ROBBERS.

Wan Shin pleaded guilty to being concerned in a robbery at Kip Shek Mei, on June 11th.

Mr. Dyer Ball, stating the case for the Crown, said there was a man living with a number of women relatives in a matchless in a small village off the Tai Po Road. His brother was usually there with him, but at the time in question the brother was in the hands of the police. About one o'clock at night there was a knock at the door, and eight men, carrying iron bars, hatchets and torches, entered. The alarm was raised by a woman living in the next matchless blowing her police whistle. The robbers took a basket, containing clothing and shoes, belonging to the brother, and fled. Prisoner was chased and caught a short distance away from the shed, and the police were then informed.

His Lordship told accused that had he used violence he would have imposed the "cat." Accused was sentenced to five years' hard labour.

ANOTHER ARMS CASE.

Li Hoi was charged with being in illegal possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition, at Kowloon City, on June 10th.

The jury were Messrs. P. W. Blackwell, Lam Chi-toh, Lai In-tong, E. W. Major, H. A. Castro, Chan Kwai-chui, and R. M. G. da Silva.

The case presented by the crown was that about half-past three in the afternoon, as a result of information, four Chinese policemen were on the road leading to Kowloon City. Walking towards them, they saw prisoner. A short distance behind him were three other men. The police stopped accused and found on him a revolver loaded in all five chambers. The three men behind were also stopped by the police. Two were arrested; the third was the informer.

Accused pleaded that the weapon was given him by the police informer.

The informer in the box, denied giving the revolver to accused. He was questioned closely by the Judge, and at the conclusion of his evidence, his Lordship said: "If you take my advice, you will get your living in another way, than by going round informing against people."

Prisoner told a long story alleging that the informer gave him the arms, and concluded by telling his Lordship that a fair decision in this case would be to bind him and the informer together with chains and throw them into the harbour. His Lordship:—It might facilitate matters.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship told prisoner that whether the informer gave him the revolver or not was immaterial. The weapon was loaded in all five chambers, and he was carrying it for some unlawful purpose.

Accused was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

"FAMINE IN CHINESE BRISTLES"

The Federation of British Industries has received a communication from the British Brush Manufacturers' Association that the price of fibre from which brushes for domestic purposes are made has been considerably increased, while there is almost "a famine" in Chinese bristles. This shortage is attributed to the disturbed conditions in China, and the price of bristles is double that of a year ago.

INDIAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.
DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing concluded at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon of a case in which a young Indian guard named Chulan Mohamed was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with the murder of a carpenter named Chan San at the Tsai-tai-mui quarry on June 28th.

The evidence showed that at 10.30 a.m. on June 28th the defendant was seen by a coolie in the carpenter's shed. The defendant was aiming his carbine in the direction where the deceased was working. Thinking nothing of the matter the coolie went on with his work. Shortly afterwards he heard the report of a fire-arm and on turning round saw the deceased lying on the ground.

According to the evidence of two Indian guards the instructions given to the defendant were to carry his carbine unloaded whilst on duty. He was also told not to enter the carpenter's shop. On the day previous to the shooting the head watchman investigated a complaint made by the defendant that the deceased had used his spoon. Apart from that he did not know of any quarrel between the two men. After the deceased had been shot the defendant told another guard that the shooting was accidental.

The defendant was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

CARELESS GROCERS.

WHERE NOT TO STORE KEROSENE.

Two grocers, of Shanghai Street, were prosecuted by Sub-Inspector Lane at the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, for not complying with the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

Each of the defendants had a permit to store 40 gallons of kerosene oil and the stipulation was that the oil must be kept in an underground tank protected with an iron cover. Inspector Lane, on visiting No. 9, Shanghai Street, found four gallons stored outside the tank, amongst the firewood and candles. There was danger of a fire being created.

A fine of \$25 was imposed.

On visiting the second shop, No. 2, Shanghai Street, he found 20 gallons stored amongst firewood, charcoal and cooking oil at the back of the shop.

The defendant's excuse was that the oil had just been purchased by a customer and that it was waiting delivery.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$30.

CRUELTY TO DUCKS.
S.P.C.A. PROSECUTIONS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Li Hong, of No. 20, Stall, Sookunpoo Market, was fined \$25 for omitting to put water into two pens of ducks. His excuse was that it would depreciate their value if the water got on their bodies.

Another stallholder from the same market was fined \$25 for a similar offence. His excuse was that the receptacles were dry owing to the birds having drunk all the water.

Mr. Fisher, the S.P.C.A. Inspector, who prosecuted, gave evidence of the effect that no receptacles were inside the pens when he made his visit. Both men had previously been cautioned.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION OF SHIELDS AND MEDALS.

The Shields in the "A" and "B" Divisions will be presented to the winners by Mrs. Grace, wife of Commodore Grace, at the Indian Recreation ground on Saturday, July 29th. On the same day the I.R.C. will hold their annual "At Home" and Mrs. Grace will also present the prizes won in their annual tournament.

There will be matches:—"Winners" v. "The Rest"—in both Divisions, and the teams to represent "The Rest" will be published as soon as the result of the triangular play-off in the second division is completed. C.R.C. have still to play Kowloon "B" but should have no difficulty in winning. The first match of the play-off—I.R.C. v. the University—is to be played on the C.R.C. ground on Thursday evening.

LEAGUE TABLE.

"B" DIVISION.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
I.R.C.	10	9	1	9
C.R.C.	10	9	1	9
University	10	9	1	9
Queen's College	9	6	3	6
Kowloon "A"	10	5	5	5
Club de Recreio	8	4	4	4
Craigengower "B"	10	4	6	4
Kowloon "B"	9	3	6	3
Civil Service	10	3	7	3
Netherlands T.C.	10	1	9	1
Craigengower "A"	10	0	10	0

DREAMS.

AND THEIR INTERPRETATION.

The local Theosophical Society discussed last night the subject of Dreams, and the following account of the dream as expounded by Freud, Jung and Rivers might perhaps be of interest.

Freud first made use of the dream with a view to getting at the unconscious when treating cases of hysteria and allied mental disorders. He had found hypnosis unsatisfactory as the patient was in that condition too suggestible and it was impossible to know whether the patient was revealing his own unconscious thought or merely reflecting the thought of the other person. Likewise the ordinary method of questioning encountered so much opposition, for the patient in his conscious state refused as it were to give himself away. The dream, therefore, was then taken and found to be the method by which the unconscious freely revealed its inner workings.

Freud first of all looks for the explanation of dreams in the sexual instinct—the instinct which in his system dominates the whole situation. It must be remembered he was a Jewish professor in Vienna that he was chiefly occupied with hysteria, and that, in the period before the war, his contention is that in our waking-life there is a censorship at work, which prevents the entrance of ugly thoughts into the mind. During sleep, however, this censorship is relaxed. Thoughts then can enter the mind which would be barred in our waking state. Yet even in sleep they do not enter naked and unshamed; they have to assume disguise or they would so revolt the sleeper that he would waken up. In this way then the normal dream is a preserver and not a disturber of sleep.

According to this view no dream is meaningless, every picture means something, pointing back to some wish which has been obstructed and which realises itself in the dream. For the purpose of explanation the dream is divided into two parts. There is the part that is told—rather unwisely if we hold Freud's views and can interpret—over breakfast and which he calls the manifest content. And then there is the meaning of this part which he calls the latent content. In the case of young children the manifest content and the latent content are often the same. The child dreams that he has got a new bicycle, thus fulfilling in his dream the ardent wish of his waking life. With adults, however, the question is more complicated; the difficulty is to get at the meaning of the symbols that crowd upon one another in apparently chaotic fashion. In the first place the dream as related is seldom the dream as dreamed. The only safe thing to do is to write down immediately on waking what is remembered. If the arrival of breakfast is waited for, much will be omitted that was in the dream and much added that was not there.

The situations that make the dream are generally based on what has been repressed or encountered in the previous twenty-four hours.

Now to get at the meaning of the dream. This is best done by the dreamer himself, as he is likely to be more honest with himself than with another person who is trying to supply the interpretation. The main features of the dream are taken and the mind plays round them allowing itself to be led to those things which are associated with the dream picture. This has been called the association method and requires strict honesty on the part of the dreamer, as the mind has to traverse the path, however unpleasant, which is associated with the symbol or picture in the dream. It thus frequently happens that the latent content of the dream has little similarity with the manifest content.

For example, Freud dreamed that her young brother had died. She challenged the doctor to show how such a dream could be the fulfilment of a wish for the asserted she loved her brother very much. The associations, however, when followed out showed that at a previous funeral in the family there was present a young man to whom this lady was deeply attached. The dream was therefore simply a desire to repeat a situation by which the opportunity for renewing this friendship would be provided. Likewise the analysis of the dream of the young man, in which he himself armed with most modern weapons was surrounded by a horde of hostile savages armed with the most primitive weapons, showed the latent content to be entirely different. The person in question held views on political and social subjects which were entirely opposed to those of his fiancée's family. The situation was therefore splendidly and symbolically reproduced in the dream. The dreamer's weapons of thought were thoroughly modern and superior, his fiancée's views belonged to a dark age. And neither the man nor their views were a match for our dreamer so handsomely equipped.

The followers of Freud, owing to the frequency with which certain symbols appear, have compiled a list of these symbols and their meaning, so that the ordinary "straightforward" dream of animals biting, or falling into water, or

falling to catch a train, or teeth falling out, etc., are immediately interpreted by them without reference to any association method. This system takes us back to the dream book of the middle ages and is not accepted by Jung and Rivers who assert that each dream must be analysed for the latent content. The idea of the Freudians is that many of these symbols are a racial inheritance. Whatever the truth of the matter is, it is amazing how often such symbols do enter into the manifest content of the dream. Where Freud differs fundamentally from other writers on this subject is on the question of the sexual basis of the dream. It must be remembered, however, that by the term "sexual" as well as the term "wish" Freud covers a great deal more than we ordinarily understand by these terms. All writers agree that this instinct plays a powerful part in our unconscious life. Freud himself says nothing convinced him so much of the truth of his view as the violent opposition which his statements aroused, the anger making up for the weakness of the position to be defended by his opponents.

Rivers would look upon the dream as the attempt of the unconscious to solve a conflict. Therefore it is sound advice to sleep on a problem. According to this view, which is really a development of the fulfilment of the wish idea, if the mental conflict is serious and if the solution in the dream is not found, then the emotional disturbance during the dream will be very severe. He quotes the case of a young R.A.M.C. officer whom he met during the war. This doctor had had an unpleasant experience in the beginning of the war. A young Frenchman had come to him, having escaped from the enemy but was in such a pitiable plight as to have no hope of living. He begged the doctor to do what he could for him, but the case was hopeless from the first. The young doctor, a man of artistic inclinations, and not having much keenness for the medical work now had a nervous break down and came under the care of Dr. Rivers. He then told a dream he had to Dr. Rivers. In this dream he was in a music hall in Golder's Green, where a meeting was going on. All his friends were present. There were two stewards, one on the left a medical friend who had committed suicide some time before, and the other on the right a tall Canadian who had a staff round which was twined a serpent. He found himself on the platform and then was surprised to find that the seat he had vacated was now occupied. He spoke on the necessity of continuing the war, and prosecuting it to a successful conclusion. The audience all cheered this view, but the person in the seat, shagvelled up and presented a most pitiable sight. He, the speaker, changed his tone and advocated the speedy conclusion of peace, by each making concessions. The figure in the seat then brightened up and changed his appearance entirely while the rest of the audience grew angry. The Canadian steward on the right, however, came over and threatened him with the staff and told him to keep silence. The speaker once more resumed his speech on the original keynote and so caused the figure once more to appear miserable and afraid. The steward on the left then shouted out: "This was for the angel of peace." While the speaker took up a revolver pointed it at the wretched object in front of him and was about to pull the trigger when a small boy, seated near him, jumped up and shouted: "Don't shoot, Daddy, you'll hurt me." The emotional disturbance of the dreamer was intense.

Rivers was so familiar with the man's history that he had no difficulty in analysing the dream which was quite straightforward. The conflict in the mind was whether he should continue his work as a medical man or give it up. So long as the war continued there was no escape from the unpleasant occupation, and therefore he, the figure in the vacated chair, his dream substitute—was miserable.

A speedy conclusion of the war would release him but then his wife's family, which was Canadian, urged him to go on with the work on which he had spent so much time and money. His other friends also strongly disapproved of his sacrificing his career. The alternative then is again presented and his misery again becomes so unbearable that the only possible escape is by suicide, as indicated by the shout of the steward on the left. His hand is stayed, however, by the cry of the son who points out that the consequences of such an act will not terminate with the deed but will cast a slur on the family as the act will be so public.

The symbolism in the dream is not very pronounced—the staff with the serpent is of course the R.A.M.C. badge, the dream substitute in the vacated chair is a combination of himself and the young Frenchman whose life he could not save, while the act of suicide is turned into an act of homicide in the dream. The dreamer was undoubtedly contemplating suicide, and was experiencing a severe mental conflict for which the dream tried to find a solution. The solution was not found and so the emotional disturbance of the dreamer was very intense.

There is no doubt, of course, that a mind in conflict does not secure that deep repose that belongs to the calm and peaceful mind. Mental worry would seem, therefore, to dispose the mind to dreaming, dreaming only being possible when there is some mental activity.

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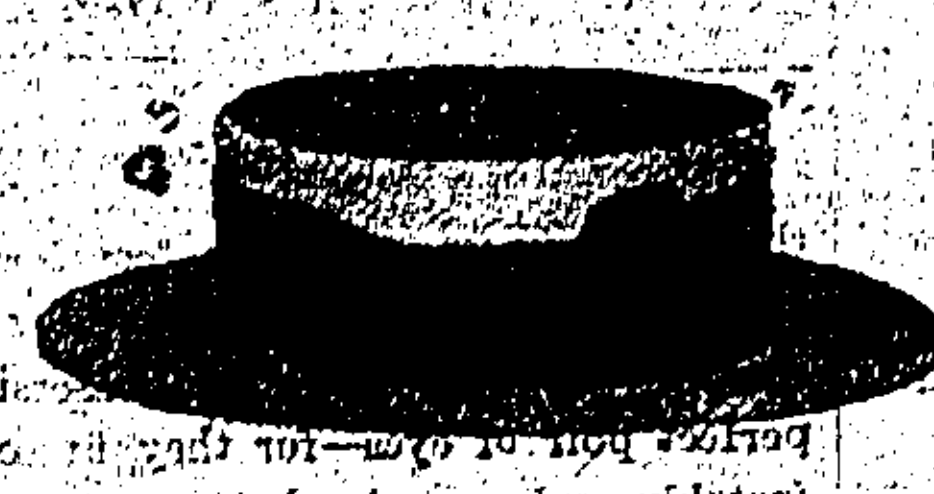


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E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, 18th July, 1923. [1072]

G. R. NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that T. QUEEN'S ROAD EAST between ARSENAL STREET and WANCHAI ROAD WILL BE CLOSED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC FROM TUESDAY, 17th INST., until further notice.
P. P. J. WOODHOUSE,
Acting Capt. Supt. of Police,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1068]

PEAK CHURCH.

ON the Remaining SUNDAYS in JULY and the SUNDAYS in AUGUST there will be EVENING SERVICE at 6.30 at the PEAK CHURCH. The Preacher on July 22nd will be Rev. J. KIRK MACDONALD, and on the following Sundays the Rev. A. D. STEWART. All Seats are Free. [1067]

CHINA SEAS.

AS from the 22nd JULY, 1923, and until further notice Two (2) Junks will be employed in taking Soundings and Boreings in the Harbour on a Line from STAUER PIER to HOLT'S WHARF.
Each of the said Junks will exhibit—
By Day—On the Foremast a Red Ensign and 4 feet below a Black Ball 2 feet in diameter.
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All Vessels are warned to give these Junks a Safe Berth and to proceed at Slow Speed when passing.
C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.,
Harbour Office,
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1069]

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All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined in the presence of Consignees by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on the 23rd of July, 1923, at 10 a.m.
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No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JOHN WANNERS & CO., LTD., Agents.
[1068]

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For further particulars apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923. [1059]

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

THE Office of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, 1923, will be PAYABLE on WEDNESDAY, 28th AUGUST, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, 26th July, to Wednesday, 8th August (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1923. [1060]

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MAY.—On 28th June, 1923, at 104, Kitaucho, Nishomoe, Kobe, to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. G. MAY, a son. [107]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Rd., C. London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 19th, 1923.

A DISEASE OF CIVILISATION.

An influential council has been formed in England, with the full support of the British Red Cross Society, to conduct a British Empire Cancer Campaign, and an appeal is being made for a million pounds sterling for extensive research work. The Home papers have recently been devoting a good deal of space to the subject. Surprising statements are made as to the ravages of the dread disease. We read, for example, that despite the progress of medical science, cancer is still the most common single cause of death in adults over thirty, and is probably increasing. In 1921 one out of every seven deaths, over the age of thirty, was due to cancer. To discover a cure we must first find the cause, which is as yet unknown. Much research work is being done, but more remains to do. The object of the new campaign is to co-ordinate and endow cancer research throughout the Empire, in the hope that by the combined efforts of British men of science the problem may be solved. Nothing shows the need of co-ordinated investigation more clearly than the great variety of the opinions and suggestions in regard to both the origin and the incidence of the disease. We find, for instance, one authority (Mr. P. LOCKHART-MUMFORD, the surgeon, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Cancer Campaign) claiming that native unprogressive races are free from more civilised communities; in other words, that it is a disease of civilisation. On the other hand, we have Dr. C. R. WALKER, who, as the Associate Professor

of Cytology in the University of Liverpool and a former director of the Research Department in the Glasgow Cancer Hospital, is regarded as "one of the greatest living authorities" on the scourge, disputing the theory that cancer is rapidly increasing (as, according to the first theory we may expect it to increase with the advance of civilisation) and claiming that, as it is peculiarly a disease of the old, and as the proportion of old people among the population is increasing, the apparent advance in cancer deaths between 1901 and 1911 is not real. But the mortality from cancer, he admits, still remains "very high."

Is cancer far less prevalent among Eastern than among Western peoples and, if so, is this due to the fact that the ordinary diet of the Oriental is practically free from so-called preservatives? For that is one of the explanations we have seen advanced. We fear it can "only be said that at present there is more presumption than definite knowledge on this aspect of the subject, as upon all other aspects. At all events we observe that the research work contemplated by the new organisation includes researches among native tribes "and in countries like China where vital statistics are not kept." The aim is to establish a well-equipped statistical department which will take the results of research into the history of cancer cases and the distribution of cancer according to race, age, climate, diet and other factors all over the world. It is recognised also that a great deal of research work must be done among animals and plants. Cancer attacks plants and trees. "The cack-apple is a cancer. Cats and fish have cancer. The causes of cancer in a plant or a fish," says the Chairman of the Campaign, "may yet give us a valuable clue to its causation in human beings."

Dr. WALKER, in a work he has recently published on "Theories and Problems of Cancer" states "with certainty" that "cancer is neither infectious nor contagious in the ordinary sense of these words, and that there is no risk of catching cancer from a cancer patient unless in the highly improbable event of living cancer cells being introduced into an accidental wound." Cancer research has been in progress for many years but unfortunately without the discovery of very much knowledge on the subject. Nevertheless it can be claimed that there is a definite realm, and not a small one, of preventable cancer. Certain kinds of chronic irritation can be avoided, and it seems to be established, for instance, that "in the United States to-day cancer of the mouth is hardly ever seen amongst those who keep the mouth clean." It is also claimed that the surgeon and radiologist, in their devoted battle against the disease, can cure many cases if they are consulted in time. All this goes to indicate that much might be expected from co-ordinated effort and a campaign of public education on the subject. In any case the campaign which is being started in England, and which we hope may in time become international, must command instant and universal support in view of the terrible ravages of a disease which in the light of statistics has not been inappropriately designated "the scourge of the century."

The annual Y.M.C.A. summer camp for boys is to be held at Pine Apple bench, Cheung Chow Island, during the ten days from August 1st to 11th. The accommodation is limited to 40.

Three Chinese cases of small-pox were in the return issued by the Medical Officer of Health. The return also included one British case of enteric fever and a Chinese case of plague.

A Chinese boy who went up a tree, near Bowen Road, to pluck fruit fell and broke one of his legs, both his arms were also injured. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital.

Bangkok papers record with deep regret the death of Monsieur Jules Eugene Marius Topenot, French Consul and Chargé d'Affaires. Death was due to heart failure on the day following his admission to hospital. M. Topenot was 42 years of age. He leaves a widow and three children. It is mentioned that M. Topenot is the fourth French Consul to die in Bangkok.

Dr. D. Kumarasamy Pillai, M.B., B.S., House Surgeon at the Government Civil Hospital, has been granted a fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation of New York for the study of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the United Kingdom and America, for a period of 12 months, and will be leaving Hongkong on Wednesday, July 25th, en route to Dublin.

The attention of motorists is directed to the police notification in our advertisement-column relating to the roads in the New Territory.

There were only four cases in the calendar at the Criminal Sessions which were held yesterday—an exceptionally short list.

SANITARY CONDITIONS IN HONGKONG.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSIONS.

We have received for publication the following open letter to the Chairman of the Sanitary Board:

SIR,—Having read with interest various statements relating to disease in Hongkong which have been put before the Sanitary Board by Doctor Kosh, and having at the same time, read the answers put forward by the Board, I wish to pass a few remarks about these questions, and also place before your board a few suggestions which I think would greatly improve sanitary conditions in general in the Colony.

Although I have not an intimate knowledge of Hongkong, I think I am safe in saying that the fresh water supply is deplorably insufficient, and experience teaches us that wherever this is the case a reaction sets in which is at times hard to deal with.

Regarding disease in Hongkong, I believe with your Board that the cause is not attributable to the quality of water only, but is in a greater measure due to the shortage, and unsanitary conditions which follow as a natural sequence.

Having lately tried a few experiments in sanitation, and having arrived at somewhat satisfactory results, I have pleasure although I do not claim to be an expert, in placing them before you.

I find that by placing a given amount of solid matter from common sewage in vessels containing salt water or fresh water, that the mass is attacked, broken up, and precipitated as quickly by the salt water as by fresh when there has been added to the vessel a quantity of sulphate of iron and lime, and the whole left open to the atmosphere.

In a further experiment I found that by using fresh or salt water with no chemical addition and hermetically sealing the vessels and keeping them in darkness, that precipitation and breaking up of solid matter is as rapid in salt water as in fresh.

On these grounds I beg to suggest the following:—That reservoirs be constructed on the Peak and adjoining hills for the storage of salt water for sanitary purposes, washing of streets and back alleys, and all purposes where salt water would prove effective, such as fire, etc.

There would be no difficulty in getting clean salt water from the harbour for filling the reservoirs, and proper sanitary arrangements could be made, especially in the more densely populated areas of the city where the death rate is highest. In addition to this the supply of salt water being unlimited, the streets and back alleys could be washed daily.

This would allow the Water Board to conserve all fresh water for domestic purposes which would practically eliminate shortage and do away to a certain extent with disease.

You have an ideal waterfront for all systems of disposal of sewage, such as precipitating tanks, septic tanks, or disposal by dilution, and in many cases pipes need only be laid on the surface. Ground can be obtained, material is plentiful, and the supply of labour is plentiful, and I honestly believe that sanitary conditions in Hongkong could become ideal, if you and your Board would go into the matter thoroughly.—Yours.

SANITATION.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR NIGERIA.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of Nigeria, states that the King has signed Letters Patent granting a new Constitution for Nigeria.

Sir Hugh Clifford made the announcement when addressing the Union for Students of African Descent, at the Student Movement House, Russell-square, London, on June 9th. He said he hoped on his return to Nigeria in September that one of his first acts would be to preside at the appointment of the new council. It was an attempt to extend to the Colony a Legislative Council similar to that in existence in the Gold Coast.

FATAL TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

A Chinese girl, 15 years of age, died in hospital on Tuesday, shortly after admission as the result of a tram car accident. She attempted to alight from car No. 42 at Eastern Street whilst it was in motion. She was thrown heavily to the ground and was picked up badly injured.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at noon yesterday:—
1. Cyclone or typhoon E. of southern Luzon moving W.N.W. or N.W.
2. Cyclone or typhoon near or over the Philippines developing.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FILIPINO CABINET RESIGNS.

DISPUTING THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S AUTHORITY

MANILA, July 18th.

The entire Filipino Cabinet and members of the Council of State resigned last night at 11.30 following differences over the authority of the Governor-General in matters relating to internal Government. The resignations have been accepted.

FIGHTING AT CHUNGKING.

PORT CLOSED AND COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

HANKOW, July 17th.

Information has been received which indicates that most severe fighting has occurred at Chungking. The port has been closed and communications cut off. All steamers have stopped running above Wauhsien.

LAWLESSNESS IN THE UPPER YANGTZE.

JARDINE STEAMER HEAVILY FIRED ON.

ICHANG, July 18th.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.'s str. *Fulwa* which left Chungking on Sunday morning was heavily fired on immediately below Chungking. Two Chinese passengers were wounded.

NEW FAR EASTERN RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, July 17th.

The *Times* city editor understands that arrangements have been far advanced for the flotation of new capital, in the neighbourhood of £4,000,000, by a well-known Far Eastern railway company, to be guaranteed by the Government of the country in which the railway operates.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL."]

VOLCANIC ISLANDS DISAPPEAR.

SINGAPORE, July 17th.

The P. & O. liner *Madra* reports that recently emerged volcanic islands off the Indo-China coast have disappeared.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN."]

LINCHENG OUTRAGE.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS' INVESTIGATION CONCLUDED.

PEKING, July 17th.

The Diplomatic Corps' Committee has concluded its investigation of the Lincheng outrage.

It is understood that it has been decided to demand 8,500 silver dollars for each foreign captive, besides personal losses, the dismissal of the Tsuchin of Shantung and lesser officials, and also the organisation of railway guards under foreign officers.

EDUCATION OF CHINESE.

BRITAIN THE RIGHT COUNTRY TO FOLLOW.

LONDON, July 17th.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, Charge d'Affaires, speaking at the Chinese Students' Conference, recalled that English was the first foreign language taught in the Chinese public schools.

Mr. Chao Hsin Chu remarked that English was now the diplomatic language, and he hoped it would become universal.

He pointed out that China possessed greater openings for educated young people than any other country. The Chinese nation expected much from those educated in Great Britain, which was most advanced in civilisation, constitutional in form and democratic in spirit, and was the right country for China to follow.

FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

PEKING, July 17th.

Dr. W. W. Yen, has returned from Peking, and the Cabinet is trying to persuade him to become Chairman of the Financial Commission, but it is not likely that he will consent before Wang Ko Min's return to Peking.

CHINA'S CABINET.

PEKING, July 17th.

Only two Ministers attended the Cabinet office today, and consequently there was no meeting.

NATIONAL MINT AT SHANGHAI.

PEKING, July 17th.

It is reported that the Government has ordered that the preparatory bureau of the National Mint at Shanghai be converted into a permanent organ, and has appointed Chu Yen Chi superintendent of the Mint.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE DOCKERS STRIKE.

EXTENDS TO LIVERPOOL AND COVENT GARDEN.

LONDON, July 17th.

A serious extension of the dock strike occurred on the Mersey side to-day. Following a procession of the Birkenhead strikers several thousand dockers struck at Liverpool, and the work of loading Atlantic liners and despatch cargo boats has been stopped. All the coastal and cross-Channel services have been suspended.

The foreign fruit trade at Covent Garden is practically at a standstill, owing to a strike of porters. The meat trade is also held up owing to the porters at Smithfield ceasing work.

It is alleged that the dockers are intimidating the porters.

U.S. IMMIGRATION.

QUESTION BEING STUDIED IN EUROPE.

WARSAW, July 12th.

The United States Secretary for Labour, Mr. Davis, accompanied by Mr. Aswell, president of the Agrarian Commission of the U.S. Congress, has arrived. His mission is to study the question of European immigration for the United States.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS REGARDING RUHR SITUATION.

LONDON, July 17th.

The French and the German Authorities are accusing each other of responsibility for the economic situation in the Ruhr, which is becoming distinctly worse.

A majority of the textile works are closing down, and the Thyssen and the Krupp factories are dismissing their employees on a large scale, owing to lack of fuel and the cost of living soaring. A formidable crisis is predicted in a week or ten days.

THREATENED FAMINE.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS IN EAST RUSSIA.

RIGA, July 14th.

The *Pravda* states that East Russia is on the eve of a famine in consequence of the effect of bad weather on the crops.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

BRITISH DRAFT REPLY.

LONDON, July 17th.

It is understood that the British draft reply to Germany will be considered by the Cabinet to-morrow, but it is not likely to reach the Allies before the week-end.

The reply will be accompanied by a covering note expressing the Government's views why the German Note merits an answer, and what steps are believed to be necessary for a solution of the reparations problem.

In the meantime, the Belgian Cabinet has discussed Mr. Baldwin's statement, in connection with which a semi-official statement from Paris explains that M. Poincaré's speech at Senlis on Sunday should not be regarded as a reply, the Senlis speech having been written days beforehand.

BRUSSELS, July 17th.

Elbe says that the Belgian Government is most anxious that a collective reply be sent to Germany.

PARIS, July 17th.

Press opinion, in the interval of receiving the British communication, which first displayed a stiffening in favour of maintaining the Poincaré policy, is noticeably modified, and now represents a desire to reach a common understanding with Great Britain.

In the meantime, Dr. Beneš, the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister, who is now in Paris, after a visit to London, in endeavouring to bring about an Anglo-French rapprochement, has interviewed Mr. Poincaré.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE.

OUTSPOKEN COMMENTS BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

MELBOURNE, July 17th.

The annual report by General Sir H. G. Chauvel, Inspector-General of Military Forces, has been presented to Parliament.

General Chauvel is notably outspoken with regard to the false ideas of the security of the Commonwealth, and he deplores the public's complacent acceptance of the drastic denuding of defences, particularly in view of the fast diminishing value of ex-soldiers as a potential reserve.

General Chauvel adds that it is impossible under the existing scheme to train an army to defend Australia.

INDIAN DELEGATE TO LON MEETING.

PATNA, July 17th.

It is understood that Sayid Hassan Imam, former Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been invited to represent India at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations.

EMPIRE WIRELESS CHAIN.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. AND WIRELESS.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the House of Commons, at question-time, the Postmaster-General said that the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company had applied for a licence to build a high-power wireless station in England in connection with the Empire Wireless Chain. The Company have the same chances of obtaining a licence as the Marconi Company so far as the Government is concerned. The question of corresponding stations in India or the Dominions would be for the Governments concerned. A site of 800 acres has been purchased by the Post Office near Rugby for a high-power wireless station at a cost of about £250,000.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

DATE FOR SIGNING TREATY FIXED.

LAUSANNE, July 17th.

A plenary sitting of the Conference confirmed all the agreements reached between the Allies and the Turks, and fixed July 24th for signing the Peace Treaty.

RUBBER IN LONDON.

REDUCED STOCKS.

LONDON, July 17th.

For the first time since December 18th, 1920, the stocks of rubber in London last week fell below 80,000 tons.

Although too great significance should not be attached to the reduction, owing to the recent overpurchasing by America, which during the first six months of the year imported 190,000 tons, it is not without importance, says the *Times*, as the measure has improved the intrinsic condition of the industry.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

PATNA, July 17th.

It is understood that Sayid Hassan Imam, ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been invited to represent India at the forthcoming meeting of the League of Nations.

BRITISH SEAMEN'S MEMORIAL.

AT DUNKIRK.

DUNKIRK, July 17th.

The war memorial dedicated to British seamen, in the form of a Merchant Service Club, Seamen's Institute and Memorial Chapel, situated on the quay, was opened by Princess Alice.

AMSTERDAM-BATAVIA FLIGHT.

A flight to Batavia via Budapest, Constantinople, Aleppo, Basra, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Medan and Padang, about the middle of next April, is being planned by the *airman* Vanderhoop, according to the *Telegraph*.

A committee, presided over by Sir H. Denning, is organising the flight. Large subscriptions have already been received, and the Government has promised its support.

WESTMINSTER HALL AGAIN OPENED.

LONDON, July 17th.

In the presence of a great throng, including members of Parliament, diplomats and representatives of the Empire, H.M. the King re-opened Westminster Hall, which has been closed for eight years for the restoration of the famous roof.

His Majesty, in a speech, pointed out that dangerous defects had been made good with the least possible interference with the design of the original roof. He trusted that centuries of new life would be given to this masterpiece of British architecture.

INTERNATIONAL SURGICAL CONGRESS.

The International Surgical Congress was opened by the Prince of Wales in London this morning. Several hundred delegates, representing every part of the world, are attending.

BISLEY CONTESTS.

KOLAPORE CUP.

LONDON, July 17th.

At Bisley, the Kolapore Cup was won by the Mother Country with a score of 1,120 points, Canada being second with 1,113; India third with 1,082; Gold Coast fourth with 1,006; and Guernsey fifth with 993 points.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, July 17th.

Yorkshire beat Essex at Dowsbury by 280 runs. For the winners Rhodes in the second innings scored 102.

Sussex beat Gloucestershire at Bristol by 48 runs. In the first innings, Sussex made 206, Parker taking 7 for 52 and in their second they made 147. Denonnet taking 5 for 20.

Surfey beat Lancashire at the Oval on the first innings. For the winners, Hobbs in the innings made 104, whilst for Lancashire in the second innings E. Tyldesley made 230.

Worcestershire beat Northamptonshire at Northampton on the first innings. For the winners, Root took 5 for 70 and 5 for 64.

Hampshire beat Nottingham at Southampton by four wickets. The Nottingham players, all in the second innings scored 101, while for Hampshire Kennedy took 5 for 52 and 6 for 75.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HOW TO PUTT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—It is with considerable trepidation that I dare to disagree with so able an exponent of Golf as your correspondent "Dreamer," but I think that his remarks with regard to putting are open to query.

He tells us to select a blade of grass two or three inches in front of the ball and on the line to the hole and not to lift the head until the ball rattles in the tin.

Now if we have a six-foot putt to make and select our blade of grass just three inches from the ball and miss the blade by one-eighth of an inch—a very small error—a simple problem in similar triangles shows that we shall miss the centre of the hole by no less than three inches.

It was recently explained in a contemporary of yours, in discussing the use of the mirror at Happy Valley, that the two essentials in making a golf shot were concentration and keeping the head still. Therefore, having taken one's line and stance for the putt, why not concentrate on the object aimed at, when an error of two inches, or even more, will still put one into the hole, with the additional advantage that one has an actual view of the strength required instead of a mental one.

Billiards, I contend, is exactly analogous. How would one ever play, say, a half-vol shot if one did not look at the object ball?

I think "Dreamer's" method tends to magnify the Human Error, which can never be eliminated, rather than to diminish it.—Yours, etc., "ZOUAVE."

Hongkong, July 18th, 1923.

THE LISBON RISING.

"GOLD TOOTH" SENTENCED.

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRID (by Mail).

After a trial lasting many months, "Gold Tooth" (Abel Olimpio) and his companions, the crew of the light lorry which went through Lisbon collecting victims during the *Orelândia* rising, have been condemned to sentences that may be considered severe when one takes into account the leniency with which revolutionary crimes have hitherto been regarded in Portugal, and also the acquittal of the officers implicated in the disorders that took place during the same rising. (An account of the trial was published in *The Times* of April 5th.)

The trial of the twenty-two other ringleaders, during which many hundreds of witnesses were examined, does not seem to have aroused much public interest, though it must rank amongst the most sensational even of recent Portuguese history. The minutes of the lengthy proceedings are full of interest for students of law, politics, and human psychology. Moreover, a perusal of the evidence set forth gives a vivid picture of Portuguese contemporary life.

Finally, on June 1st, after deliberations by the jury that lasted thirteen hours, sentence was pronounced. Nine of the accused were acquitted. The warrant officer, Benjamin Pereira, was condemned to one year imprisonment, and three of the other accused to sixteen months each. These four, having served more than their term of imprisonment while under arrest awaiting trial, were set free.

The heaviest sentences were passed on Sergeant Hector Gilman, Abel Olimpio ("Gold Tooth"), and three others, who were condemned to ten years in the cells, followed by twenty years' deportation, the first two years of which are to be passed in prison. The Portuguese law allows, as alternative to this sentence of deportation for thirty-one years, the first ten years of which would be passed in prison. Between these the prisoners may choose.

Matias de Carvalho and Paineira Arrebeita were condemned to eight years in the cells, followed by twenty years' deportation, the first two years of which are to be passed in prison. The brawler, Mario Sousa, and a civilian, Antonio Cardoso, were each sentenced to eight years' prison and twelve of deportation, or twenty-five years' deportation.

Even the guiltiest of the prisoners seem to have hoped for acquittal, in spite of the overwhelming evidence of their direct participation in the crimes committed. Their astonishment, therefore, turned to anger when their sentences were read out. Cries of fury and despair mingled with oaths, rose from their ranks. "Gold Tooth" shouted: "I despise myself for being Portuguese! I have been condemned because I obeyed the orders of my superiors." "The Republic decorated me and now condemns me," cried Hector Gilman, the bemuddled criminal, who had boasted of his participation in former revolutions. "I want to die because I am innocent!" wailed Paineira. As the prisoners were escorted out of Court by order of the President, Ciraco Galvão, shaking his fist at the jury, cried: "I will yet live to drink a cup of your blood."

Yet these men considered themselves (and were in fact) collaborators with the *Orelândia* leaders, Colonel Manuel Maria Coelho, a former Prime Minister, and Senhor Veiga Simoes, a former Foreign Minister, at present charged with a special mission by the Portuguese Government to Berlin.

Lord Ronaldsday delivered his presidential address before the Royal Geographical Society on May 29th and announced a further attempt on Mount Everest in 1924.

CONSERVATISM'S TASKS.

TWO DANGER-SPOTS.

PRIME MINISTER ON THE PARTY'S GREAT FUTURE.

The Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, was the guest on June 8th of the Canning and Chatham Clubs at Oxford, when he made his first public speech in the country since his succession to the Premiership. In his speech Mr. Baldwin outlined the foreign and domestic policy of his Administration. He urged that two danger-spots at home were the decay of our agricultural position and the massing of vast numbers of people in congested areas, where it was impossible for decent lives to be led. "I believe there is a great future," concluded the Prime Minister, "as great as ever there was, for our party if we go forward in strength and in courage." The Right Hon. L. S. Amery presided.

The Prime Minister, in the course of his speech, said: "It was a very remarkable fact that our party won the General Election last time as it did, and I attribute it largely to two factors—first, the natural desire of the people of this country to return to a form of government which they could understand, and secondly, the election was won by a phrase of Mr. Lloyd George, a phrase of six words and six words only. There was a new new democracy had been called into being by the last Reform Bill. There were millions of voters unattached to any party, and up and down the country people were wondering exactly what they wanted and for whom they could vote. One morning they opened their newspapers and read that Mr. Lloyd George said that Mr. Bonar Law is honest to the verge of simplicity. The British people said, 'By God, that is what we have been looking for.' (Laughter and cheers.) Although I cannot hope to emulate my late leader, Mr. Bonar Law, if those six words can be uttered by me in the General Election takes place, I shall be proud man as an individual, and I shall have every confidence in the success of the party I am leading. (Cheers.) I think it will be felt by people of most opinions to-day—certainly by a great many Liberals—that it is a great advantage at a time like this, when we are entering upon a new era, that the Government should be in the hands of a large and united party—a party with great traditions, a party which stands to-day as a link with the past, connecting to-day with yesterday, and yet a party which is looking and which is going to look ahead, keeping its eyes in front with a little red tail-light behind to keep people from bumping into it."

The only way in which we shall look backwards for inspiration is from the leaders of the past, and everyone who calls himself a Conservative must look back for his inspiration to the Disraeli of the last century. Disraeli, in addition to all his great qualities, was a great prophet, and he saw more clearly than any contemporary statesman the dangers that were inseparable from the growth of industrialism which was reaching its height in the middle of the last century, and had it been his fortune to become Prime Minister in the plenitude of his own strength and at that time he might have saved this country from many of the troubles that came upon her in after years by his amazing prevision, by his unerring perception of the essence of things, and by his almost super-human courage. But it was not to be, and for many of those things for which the nineteenth century he'd his head so high in the twentieth have to pay the price, and we have to find a solution for many problems which were growing up all unseen under the eyes of the statesmen of the régime of laissez faire. Now, Disraeli laid great stress on two aspects of policy, Imperial and domestic. We can do no better than follow him and amplify his views, fitting them to the times we live in. Imperialism is a word that has fallen in many people's minds, and it is associated with printing the map red and things of that kind. The development of our Empire is in reality nothing of that kind. It is simply this—the recognition that in the economic life of this country we have what has become almost an inverted pyramid. We have to recognise the danger of a situation where a country is maintaining a population far greater than it can feed, and where it is dependent ultimately on its export trade, which means on obtaining orders for its manufacturers from foreign countries. The only means of making the situation for our population secure in the provision for them of work and food is, while doing everything that you can to maintain your foreign trade, to do everything to-day they must find it impossible to understand. "I believe there is a great future," said Mr. Baldwin, "as great as there ever was for our party, if we go forward in strength and in courage, and I believe that we shall succeed, with your help, in laying foundations at least of such strength that those who come after us, their hearts probably with less anxiety than ours have to-day, but not with more courage, may be able, according to their will and fancy, to build on those foundations something of eternal strength and security."

Mr. Baldwin went on to say that it was many years since he left Cambridge, but in those days he used to walk about and dream dreams of what he might do for his country, and he thought there was no greater incentive to public life—which was at times depressing at heart—than to feel that if they could accomplish something they would have the generous appreciation of their old colleges and their old universities. Their training especially qualified them for public life, and those very dreams that one dreamt in youth had a sustaining power, and they times a driving power, to lead life which to-day they must find it impossible to understand. "I believe there is a great future," said Mr. Baldwin, "as great as there ever was for our party, if we go forward in strength and in courage, and I believe that we shall succeed, with your help, in laying foundations at least of such strength that those who come after us, their hearts probably with less anxiety than ours have to-day, but not with more courage, may be able, according to their will and fancy, to build on those foundations something of eternal strength and security."

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CONSERVATISM AND THE WORKER.

In the same way with regard to the domestic policy we have in this country, thanks to the industrial revolution, a state of things in which there are two danger spots. One is the decay of our agricultural position, and the other the massing of vast numbers of men and women in what are nothing less than congested areas, and where the growth of these areas has been so rapid and taken place with so little thought that people are living lives in surroundings where it is almost impossible for decent lives to be led. (Cheers.) These are things which should be ended. It is easy to say that they should be ended, but nevertheless it will be, as long as I am a member of the party to which most of us belong, and then, and he might be tempted to lead.

I know as long as you are members, it will be, and it must be, one of the first endeavours of our party to do what we can to save the position of agriculture in our country, to devise some means by which no longer shall that skilled man, the agricultural labourer, be working under conditions far worse with regard to remuneration than those belonging to day to any part of the working community. So long as that is the case you have in the country life, which ought to be the best and most wholesome life in this island, a source of weakness to the whole body politic, and until that source of weakness is removed we cannot look for health in the whole body. (Cheers.) With regard to the industrial population, our party, though at times it may have lagged behind, was the first to offer a serious contribution to the amelioration of a condition of life among the working classes. (Cheers and applause.) We led the way in the first Factory Act. You will remember when Disraeli himself first devoted his attention to questions on housing and sanitation his opponents, mocked and called his policy a policy of sewage. But we followed directly in that succession, and no Conservative Government of which I, or the First Lord, or Colonel Jackson are members will exist unless it devotes its energies and its attention to doing everything that it can for the welfare of the workers of this country. But let me just remind you of this. It is easy to promise, it is always difficult to perform. And we have to remember this: that whatever can be accomplished must be done with due regard to the preservation of the very industries on which we all, rich and poor, directly or indirectly, live. That is the great difference between our policy and the policy of the Labour party, who, while they strive, and strive genuinely, for the uplifting of the masses of this country, still pin their faith to academic, rather than practical, remedies, and are still prepared to legislate on lines which, long before they can improve the condition of the worker, will destroy the very work on which he lives, so that by the time the remedy is brought to his lips he will be dead. (Cheers.) In other words, they are too apt to saw off the branch upon which they are sitting, by that means making insecure that very position which they really are so anxious to maintain.

Now there are one or two things, and one or two only, I should like to say about our party, and that is for the future. Let us never forget this: that while we are Englishmen, Scotsmen, Welshmen, Irishmen, we are at the same time Europeans, and this country, through this Government or through some other, has got to bring peace to distracted Europe. (Cheers.) In my view the very existence of Western civilisation depends on the stability of Europe and on the immunity from experiment in Government such as we have recently seen in Russia. (Cheers.) There is no country in the world which ought to exercise the same influence as our country. We are just now from Europe by the width of the Channel; we enjoy stability and freedom from experiments, and it will be our task to do all in our power to help Europe, in accomplishing a settlement and peace. And I believe that in attaining that end our great party at this moment may be an instrument, because we are combining the eagerness of youth, which is to-day well represented among us, with that wider experience, and I trust, wisdom, which has come to those older members of the party, who have lived through these last years of great tribulation. I feel very strongly that the only way in which we, engaged in politics as we are, as I hope many of you will be, can pay our debts to that generation that suffered most—those of us who were too old when the war broke out, those of us who were too young—the only way we can pay our debts is to give ourselves to the service of our country and the world. And it is in that spirit that I say to those of you who may feel moved to that work: Come over and help us. There is no greater work to which a man can put his hand if he comes in the right spirit than the public life of this country. There are no men who can render greater service to that public life than men from our universities.

Mr. Baldwin went on to say that it was many years since he left Cambridge, but in those days he used to walk about and dream dreams of what he might do for his country, and he thought there was no greater incentive to public life—which was at times depressing at heart—than to feel that if they could accomplish something they would have the generous appreciation of their old colleges and their old universities. Their training especially qualified them for public life, and those very dreams that one dreamt in youth had a sustaining power, and they times a driving power, to lead life which to-day they must find it impossible to understand. "I believe there is a great future," said Mr. Baldwin, "as great as there ever was for our party, if we go forward in strength and in courage, and I believe that we shall succeed, with your help, in laying foundations at least of such strength that those who come after us, their hearts probably with less anxiety than ours have to-day, but not with more courage, may be able, according to their will and fancy, to build on those foundations something of eternal strength and security."

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"DRESS PECULIARITIES."

Writing to the *Phonograph* in answer to a correspondent who enquires the reason "why men wear their trousers turned up?" another correspondent says: "This custom started in Scotland. One day Sandy put his hand into his pocket to take out some small change, his arm was nudged by a passer-by, and Sandy lost a quite substantial amount of 'cash' to-day. On his return home he instructed Maggie to make a small purse round the bottom of his trousers in order to catch any money that might be dropped accidentally in future. You will have noticed that evening trousers are worn with no turn up, the reason being that a Scotsman never carries money about after dinner, as he is always in a good mood then, and he might be tempted to lend."

PREMIERS AND PIPES.

MR. BALDWIN'S BRIAR.

The dramatic critic of *The Times* writes:—There was a photograph in *The Times* the other day of the new Prime Minister which must have been a comfort to the many readers outside the House of Commons who learnt for the first time, what he was "like to look at." It is comforting to know that he has "the English look." No "foreigner" ever had that face. Written all over it is what Burke called "the ancient and inbred integrity and good humour of the English people." The slight pucker of the brow and the sceptical smile suggest the protesting compliance of the man who is compelled to come and be photographed—"Oh well, if I must." The left hand is thrust into the coat-pocket, probably at the photographic direction. But the right hand is the really significant feature. It holds—or rather, affectionately clutches—a pipe. A common briar pipe with a black mouthpiece, the very pipe that all sensible Englishmen smoke. His boots are sensible, too, thick-soled, and a little muddy. But the pipe is the great thing. It is the human touch. Everybody in the kingdom can understand that pipe and will feel drawn towards its owner. It is a symbol of homeliness, of a philosophic and ruminative temperament, of the wise preference of comfort to luxury and of the *juste milieu* to extremes. In a word, it is the pipe of popularity.

Very few of us can enter into the mind of a Prime Minister. For my part, I humbly confess that all politicians, all Parliament men, are mysteries to me. What they are up to, why and how they do it, more particularly why and how they begin the political life, I shall never be apt to understand. I know (for have I not read it a thousand times) that Mr. Baldwin's great achievement, the conduct of the negotiations with the United States over the Debt. I am grateful (as I am told I should be) to Mr. Baldwin for that achievement. But I can no more picture to myself the working of this process, the details of it, what it is actually like in the doing, than the Man in the Moon. My only consolation for my ignorance and ineptitude is that they must be shared by thousands of my fellow-citizens. Nevertheless, it is a humiliating situation. I find myself in like case at the card-table. I am constitutionally incapable of remembering what trumps are out, and am thereby subject to the animadversions of my partner and the decision of many whom I regard, outside the card-room, as abject idiots. I can only suppose that there are *lucres* of this or that sort in the best regulated minds. I once knew a fellow-countryman, a quack who, having to pass an examination in elementary geometry, learnt his Euclid Book I, by heart. As to politics, if they were all Prime Ministers and Cabinet, all Baines and Foxes, and Pitts and Gladstones, I should feel my ignorance more acutely than I do. But when I think of the tag-rag and bobtail, the local wire-pullers and tub-thumpers, the trained military men, the fellows in the opposite corner of the railway-compartment, who will talk about the "country," and other fierce politicians (not to mention one or two average M.P.'s of my acquaintance), I don't mind so much. Edward Fitzgerald put a significant postscript to one of his letters to Frederic Tennyson: "Don't write Politics. I agree with you beforehand." I say ditto to E.F.G.

And to most Prime Ministers leave me quits cold. They have their reward, though I do not personally contribute to it. They are followed wherever they go by cheering crowds, they are received in audience by His Majesty, they even write affectionate letters to the Sovereign, as Disraeli did, they become part of the History of England. They furnish topical allusions (generally received with loud groans) to the songs of the Christmas pantomimes. Further, they are said to enjoy the sweets of power, which must be, I should imagine, an acquired taste. Everybody to his taste. But we know what Mr. Baldwin's genuine taste is. He confessed it a week or more ago. He would prefer private life in the country, where he would read, and he books he wants to read, and a decent life, and keep pipe. Here again is the human touch. The pipe I have spoken of adds the last stroke to that felicitous picture.

The world likes to connect Prime Ministers with some little concrete characteristic fact. We remember Disraeli by his primroses and peacocks, Gladstone by his tree-felling, Melbourne by his contempt for watches ("I always ask my servant the time, and he tells me what he likes"), Wellington by his nose, Pitt by his two bottles of port, and Chatham by his gout. What is the characteristic by which Mr. Lloyd George will be endeared to posterity? I have heard his hobby is singing Welsh hymns; but believe that to be a canny Mr. Baldwin has made himself quite safe in advance with history. His briar-pipe settles that. And, after all, it is better so. It might have been pipes. Somehow, the pipe has never been honourably connected with man in chronicle or legend. The owl goes with Minerva, the dragon with St. George, the lion with Androcles and St. Mark, but a pig with nobody.

One result of Mr. Baldwin's preference is inevitable. It will affect the tobacco market. It will give a tremendous impetus to pipe-smoking. Briars with black mouthpieces will go up in price. Corona Coronas will come down. I foresee a "new line" in tobaccoists' advertisements. Sir James Barrie has hitherto been their mainstay. He will now be superseded by Mr. Baldwin. "Same as supplied to the Prime Minister." "The Prime Minister's favourite pipe." "The No. 10, Downing-street, antique briar root, straight-cut." And now I will go smoke my own.

A CLOSED CONSULATE.

SETTLEMENT URGED OF NINE-MONTHS-OLD DISPUTE.

Newcastle-on-Tyne City Council recently adopted a resolution urging the Government to come to a settlement with the United States Government in order to secure the reopening of the United States Consulate at Newcastle.

Mr. D. Adams, M.P. for the mover, spoke of the hardship to intending emigrants in going 200 miles to Hull and back to get passports, and said that commercial people were losing thousands of pounds yearly because of the absence of the Consulate. The Consulate was closed on August 31st last, following the withdrawal by the

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Open DesertAN INCIDENT IN THE GREAT
ROUND-THE-WORLD AIR FLIGHTMajor Blake, describing
some of his adventures
on the great attempted
Round-the-World Air
Flight, writes:—"On several memorable
occasions when we were
stranded in the desert with
little or no food, Bovril was
most valuable."I recollect one of the
bitterly cold nights in the
open desert when our es-
cort machine and ourselves
had to land miles away fromanywhere. We sat huddled
up under the machine unable
to sleep through cold, until
we drained some petrol
out of one of the tanks and
heated some of our small
supply of water. Then we
opened up a Bovril tin, en-
abling us to thoroughly warm
ourselves and get a little
sleep."I cannot over estimate
the value of this food to us.
I should be extremely loath
to undertake a trip of this
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MODERN YOUNG WOMAN
HER AMBITION AND HER VIEWS OF
MODERN MAN.

According to a canvass made by the *New York Times* among the girl students of Vassar College, 90 per cent. of modern young women still regard marriage and children as their highest ambition, as opposed to a professional career, and the great majority have thoughts very similar to those of their mothers and grandmothers. The inquiry was promoted to test the criticism of the modern girl—that she is intoxicated with her new freedom, dabbles in dangerous heresies, religious, social, and political, and expects to shirk the responsibilities of home-making and motherhood. Most of the girls questioned believed that there is nothing fundamentally wrong with the modern girl, and that her worst fault is selfishness in one form or another caused by too much liberty, which she has not yet learned to use. The majority found no fault with their parents, and thought quite a number considered that parents are too conservative and too old-fashioned, few thought they are too indulgent. One or two complained tragically of the lack of personal interest with "no link but that of prosaic duty." The overwhelming majority declared that modern man is conceited and selfish and too fond of liquor, money instead of acquiring culture, but that he is "not half-bad at that."—*Daily Telegraph*.

IN PURSUIT OF A FALLACY.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill, which has passed its third reading in the House of Commons, was probably intended to vindicate what is called the Equality of the Sexes. There is a class of woman who asserts that she is or ought to be the equal of man, and it has long been a grievance with this sisterhood that our law does not grant divorce to the wife on the same grounds as to the husband. Now if men and women were indeed equal this would be an injustice, as these ladies assert; but Nature has so ordered it that men and women are not equal; they are different. They have different structures and they have different functions. The woman is the matrix of the race, and the law, which considers realities and not sentiments, or morals, takes this into account. The law considers that if the wife is unfaithful she injures her husband in all the realities of succession, and inheritance, whereas there is no such injury if the husband is unfaithful to the wife. Therefore the law, which interferes only in its own business, and where it is concerned differentiates in this way, and the differentiation, which rests on the facts of Nature, is supported by the common sense and experience of humankind.

To talk of the equality or inequality of man and woman is, to use a common expression, like comparing chalk with cheese, or, if we may put it more poetically, like comparing the vine with the trellis on which it hangs. There is no comparison possible or profitable at any rate in the institution of marriage. But as in physical power, and generally in earning capacity, woman is the weaker, it is more to the advantage of woman even than of man that the contract of marriage should be binding. It is to protect the mother and the family, which are its chief care, that society has invested marriage with every solemnity of religion and every sanction of law. The contract of marriage is the Magna Charta of womanhood. It is woman's chief protection. Yet our officious spinsters in engineering this Bill are striking a heavy blow at the institution of marriage. If it becomes law, it will make divorce as easy in England as it is in some parts of the United States. Why? Because it will make collusion easy. All that will then be necessary will be evidence which can be arranged without any difficulty, and will be almost impossible to confute. Now anything which makes divorce easy and common reduces the sanctity and validity of marriage in the public mind. And if marriage is weakened woman loses thereby. Indeed, we might suppose that behind the folly of this Bill there may lurk the inspiration of those cynics who work under many disguises to weaken and discredit every institution human and divine. In Bolshevik Russia woman has lost the protection she once possessed by the law of marriage, because marriage has been reduced to a mockery. She has not gained what the foolish call freedom; she has become the slave of her own weakness and the strength of the brute in possession.

It does not increase our respect for the majority of members of the House of Commons that they vote for a foolish and mischievous measure of this sort chiefly because they fear the foolish and mischievous persons who are behind it. These persons, although they are small in numbers, make so much trouble in the constituencies that they are obeyed in the House. It was by such means that prohibition was carried through in the United States—by an active but organised minority which worried the life out of public men. We do not know how a Democracy is to be protected against their activities unless by an Upper Chamber which does not rest on an electoral basis. And we sincerely hope that in this case the House of Lords will not be deceived by the fallacious appearance of a majority in the House of Commons into the belief that the country wants this measure. We hope also that the Episcopal Bench will help to protect the institution of marriage and will not be misled—as they so often are—by a plausible and high-sounding propaganda. This country has suffered and may suffer terrible things from the cowardice and gullibility of those who are entrained by an insupportable Providence with the duty of its protection.—*Morning Post, London*.

A BAD MISTAKE.

Solicitor, to a woman witness at Willesden (London) Police Court: Did you see an old lady there?

The woman, with emphasis: No sir, I did not. She is ten years younger than I am, and I'm not old.

A missionary home from the Congo has been confessing to some amusing blunders in the translation of popular hymns into the native languages. He was puzzled by the extreme popularity of "Wonderful Words of Life" among all classes of natives until he discovered that the word employed for "life" in the translation also meant "stomach"! Equally puzzling was the aversion to singing "Lord, dignify us with Thy blessing," until it appeared that the translator had rendered it "Lord, kick us out softly."

RAYS FOR TEETH
GERMS KILLED BY THE METHOD.

A lamp of simple construction which can focus violet rays to the merest speck of intense light is being used with effect against pyorrhea germs, which die off under the treatment in millions in little more than four minutes. Pyorrhea is the most prevalent and destructive dental disease.

The device is known as the Fashler tungsten lamp. It is the invention of Mr. F. Fashler, representative, "but it is installed in the surgeries of a number of prominent dentists, one of whom is Mr. R. Hodgson, of Paine's-street, Cavendish-square, a dental consultant at the Royal Waterloo Hospital.

"I cannot yet state that the lamp can cure pyorrhea in all stages," he said to a *Daily Express* representative, "but it is certainly the most effective deterrent I know. One patient, aged fifty, was suffering from pyorrhea, and I regarded him as a hopeless case. The patient was anxious to retain his teeth, so I decided to try the lamp.

"In two days he returned. The teeth were much firmer, and the gums in an infinitely healthier condition. It has still to be shown whether the treatment can cure advanced pyorrhea, but I think there is no doubt that with accurate technique it can cure the earlier stages of pyorrhea."

The vital parts of the lamp are two short rods of tungsten metal, about the thickness of a lead pencil, and a quartz lens. Electric current is conveyed to the rods, and violet rays are collected and concentrated. They are focused on the part to be treated until the sphere of light becomes a mere speck.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

DISCUSSION AT THIRD READING OF BILL.

In the House of Commons on June 8th a debate took place on the report of the Standing Committee on Major Cyril F. Entwistle's Matrimonial Causes Bill, which makes the sexes equal in relation to divorce, enabling a wife to obtain a decree for her husband's adultery alone, instead of having, as now, to prove desertion or cruelty in addition to misconduct.

Major Richard W. Barnett (Conservative) proposed a new clause, providing that a husband should not be deprived of the custody of his children solely because he was guilty of a single act of misconduct.

Dr. William A. Chapple (Liberal), who is a New Zealander, opposed the amendment, and said that not one woman in a hundred would seek a petition if she were going to lose her children notwithstanding that it was her husband's infidelity which caused the proceedings.

Mr. John F. P. Rawlinson, K.C. (Conservative), contended that easy divorce would be a curse to the country and he suggested that the Bill would produce thousands of collusive divorces, the husbands supplying evidence willingly.

The proposed new clause was rejected by 172 votes to 25. Major Entwistle accepted an amendment providing that a husband could not be divorced for misconduct committed previously to the passage of the Bill. The clause was applied, and then the third reading of the measure was carried by 257 votes to 26.

MAN WITH SIXTH SENSE

From Notodden, Norway, comes the report of a man with a sixth sense. He has on several occasions been used by the police to trace stolen goods. In one instance he is reported to have accurately described where certain goods would be found without leaving his own room. The man, whose name is Enkvorsen, is also stated to have found water and iron ore, the latter beneath deep snow.

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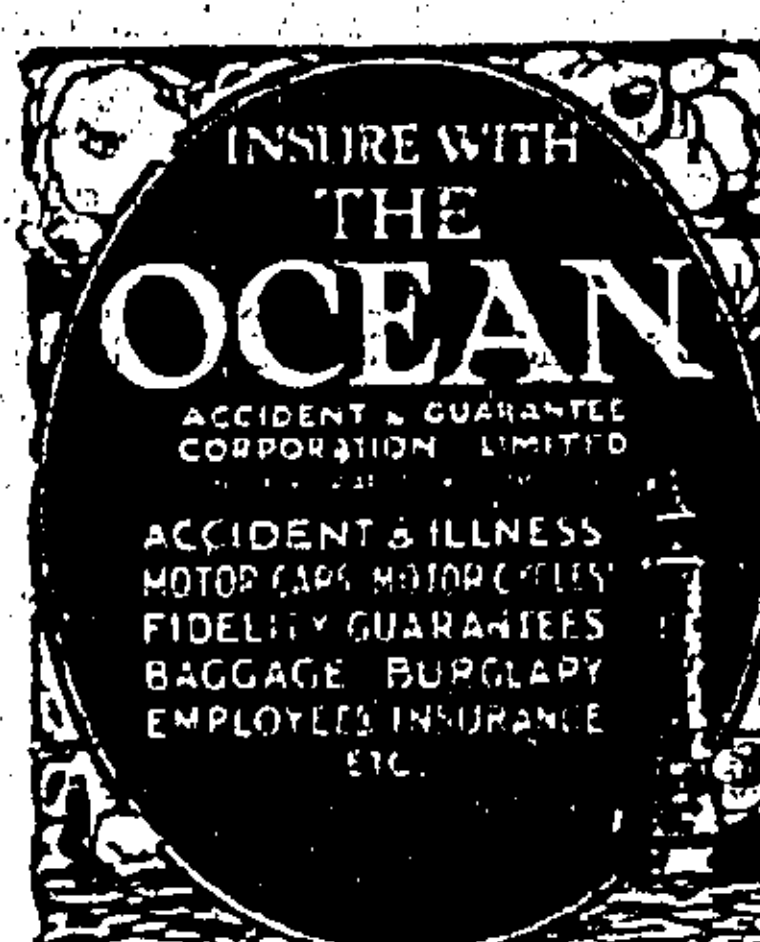
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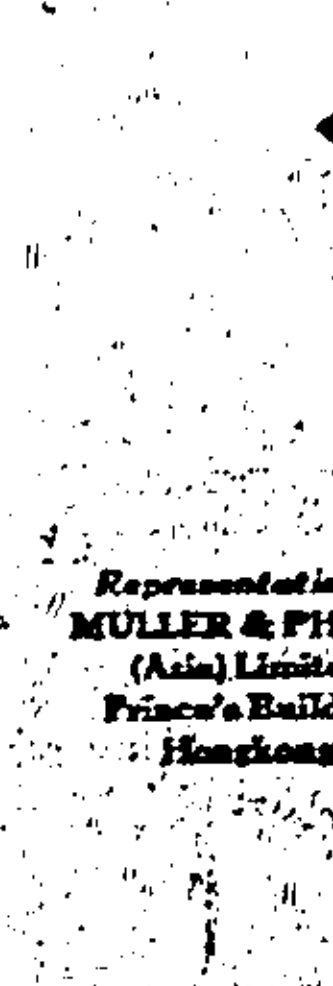
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OUTWARD from Hamburg via Ports of Call

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Arrival
*Albert Wagner	9,000 tons	11th August
*Carl Legion	9,000 tons	First half of Sept.
*Adolf von Bayern	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamer	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	29th July, Callao at Manila
*Schoer	12,800 tons	29th Aug. do.
*Albert Wagner	9,000 tons	
*Carl Legion	9,000 tons	
*Adolf von Bayern	9,000 tons	
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	

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HONGKONG.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING.

The London Daily Telegraph in a recent leading article says:-

About a year ago a case student of shipping affairs observed that the light of history will ultimately reveal America's war-time shipbuilding, stripped of its cloak of sentiment, as a force almost as unsettling in its effects upon world maritime conditions as Germany's intense and barbarous submarine campaign of destruction. That seemed at the time a hard saying, but perhaps few Americans would today question it, for the fleet which was hurriedly constructed during the Great War, in the hastily improvised yards of the United States, is proving an even greater embarrassment to the people of that country than to foreigners who are associated with this great international industry. The original purpose of the Americans was in the highest degree laudable; ships were needed if Germany was not to win the war, and the United States set to work to build them; the losses suffered at sea were to be made good without delay. Ships of all kinds, of steel, of wood, and of concrete, were laid down, and every man with hands to use, however lacking in the requisite skill, was mobilized to build them. There had been nothing like this national movement in the history of shipbuilding. The end of the war saw the United States Government in possession of a great collection of ships. It was assumed that at the time they would prove to be worth a good deal more than the \$600,000,000 which had been spent upon them, and that in due course the United States, with nearly 15,000,000 tons of shipping, excluding the vessels of the Northern Lakes, was destined to become one of the leading agents in the sea-carriage of goods. Ambitious plans were conceived, but they all resulted in less. The circumstances, in which the experiment in State ownership and State operation was initiated, could not but have been more unfavourable. In sympathy with high wages on shore, wages aboard had to be raised, and, in addition, legal enactments threw on American ship-owners a heavy burden. Furthermore, just at the moment when members of the Shipping Board were hoping that the clouds would show signs of breaking, the restriction of immigration, in association with a great revival in American trade, caused a shortage of labour ashore, and that shortage reacted on conditions at sea.

Moreover, the experiment was tried at a time when a surplus of tonnage on the world's seas and a shortage of goods to be carried had rendered shipping competition unusually keen. Stage by stage the State-built ships were withdrawn from service. First, the wooden ships, as well as those constructed of concrete, were written off as a dead loss; and then radical steps were taken to deal with the steel vessels until about two-thirds of these vessels were laid up in reserve themselves depreciating and involving the American Government in a heavy deficit. For it is estimated that a cargo steamer of 6,000 tons cannot be laid up at a charge of less than \$10 a day, apart from insurance and interest on the capital invested in it, while in the case of passenger vessels the growing debt balance is even larger. For upwards of four years the American Government has been bearing these burdens, direct and indirect losses mounting up steadily, and, though acquiescing on certain trade routes, the proportion of American-owned tonnage in American bottoms has been rapidly declining. With the rejection by Congress of the Ship Subsidy Bill, the depth of depression was reached, and with the decision that the Government should get out of the shipping business as speedily as possible came the realization that ships which had cost \$200,000,000 were worth only \$50,000,000, or less, even if purchased could be found. But it has been impossible to find purchasers. The present position is that the vessels are to all intents and purposes unsalable. Matters have gone from bad to worse, and during this movement, if we may judge from the American Press, public sympathy for the plan to convert the United States into a great shipbuilding country has in large measure evaporated.

That is the situation at the moment when Mr. Albert Lasker, the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, is retiring. Without special knowledge of the industry, he has struggled, with the unflinching support of President Harding, to save the State policy in regard to shipping from overwhelming disaster, but without success. It has been no secret for some time that Mr. Lasker, having reached the conclusion that at least 3,000,000 tons of the fleet was only "fair to useless," would scrap ships by the score, and that a large number of others in reserve, in case conditions at sea by some miracle should improve, turning over the remaining 250 ships to a combination in which private enterprise, with its business skill and experience, and the Government, with its prestige and capital, would be represented. It seems to be argued that some such scheme, or a colourable imitation of it may be adopted; and in order to coat the pill for the taxpayers it is suggested that two new liners of enormous size and luxurious accommodation should be built to be placed in due course on the North Atlantic route with the ex-German steamship *Leviathan*, which, it is claimed, is the largest ship afloat. With these three monster passenger ships—even though they were dry—under the United States flag, it is apparently thought that American pride would be excited, and that the mass of the people of the United States would be reconciled to the expense of maintaining the State fleet. But the policy which will be pursued is after all a matter of speculation, for the enthusiasm which was behind the movement for building up a great mercantile marine appears to have died. At any rate, operation of ships by the Government is thoroughly unpopular. As one observer with an intimate knowledge of shipping has declared: "If our merchant marine is to be highly developed and successfully maintained, along economic lines in competition with other nations it must, as the first requisite, be in the hands of experienced, reliable, and competent managers or operators, free from undue

(Continued on next column)

THE WAY OF TYPHOONS.

HOW THEY START AND HOW THEY TRAVEL.

Those terrific winds, known as typhoons, are noticed by the world only when they cause some disaster appalling in its totals of lost life and destroyed property. Every year, however, writes Commander K. C. McIntosh, in the *Outlook*, seasons light them week after week, month after month, from early June until late November. Hardly a fortnight passes in the summer and autumn without its Pacific typhoon; and the most terrific of them stay at sea during their entire course.

THE NECESSARY ADJUNCT.

Two things are necessary to start a circular storm: a quiet, sheltered, windless area and a hot sun. When these two things combine, a typhoon is invariably started. If the earth's blanket of air revolved with the earth there would be areas of perpetual typhoon, and China and Florida would escape. However, as the earth spins it trails the air behind it, like streamers on an electric fan; and, once started, the typhoon begins to slip to the westward, left behind by the hurrying earth.

When the birth-place of the storm is surrounded at fairly close range by hills and rocks, forests and cliffs, the storm soon breaks up. When it has the open sea for a playground, it grows in size and violence, gradually drifting northward, pushed by the resisting quiet air which it is disturbing, until its strength wanes and the backlash of its own fury drives it northeast and out to sea again, dying as it strikes the cold air currents of the 40th parallel.

SIMPLE LAWS OF PHYSICS.

The physical laws involved are the simple ones that heated air rises and that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. The hot sun heats down on the still air and overheats it. Immediately it begins to rise, leaving a partial vacuum. Cooler air from all sides moves in to fill up the depression; but air from all sides at once cannot reach it, so a whirl of air forms round the hot area as water running out of a bath-tub whirls down the pipe. In this case the air whirls up instead of down, pulling up the sea and increasing the vacuum itself. Once firmly established, this air eddy starts to roll westward, and the chief mischief is on its way. The typhoon itself travels very slowly—usually between five and ten miles an hour—but its whirling core has a speed of over 120 miles an hour. Outstripping a typhoon, he relates, is an exhausting but exciting adventure when a ship is not too close to shore and has plenty of sea room.

FREEMASONRY IN JERUSALEM.

A Masonic lodge under the Grand Lodge of England will, it is anticipated, shortly be founded in Jerusalem, and a high official in the Holy Land is expected to be the first Master. At one time it was the intention of the Lodge of King Solomon's Temple, No. 3,464, Chester, to transfer to Jerusalem, but that intention having been abandoned, the new lodge will, in all probability, adopt this name when warranted and established. When sanction has been obtained it is proposed also to inaugurate a Royal Arch Chapter, a Mark Lodge, and a Masonic Research Society.

Government control and influence, and guided by reasonable laws liberally administered and just regulations sensibly enforced. That is a conclusion which must commend itself to every expert observer. Even in the simplest forms of industry State control is a fettering handicap, but in modern shipping enterprise, untrammelled in complexity by any other trade, its injurious effects are only to be measured by the extent to which it is applied.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SALES	SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.	DATE	TIME
PAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"YUSANG"	Friday	30th July 8 a.m.
ANZHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Friday	30th July 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via MANILA	"YUSANG"	Friday	30th July 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Friday	30th July 2 p.m.
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CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, calling at Swatow, Shanghai, and Hongkong. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Passengers are carried at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Haiphong, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained, and through Bills of Lading are issued to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 1,000 tons steamers, "YUSANG" and "YUSANG". Both steamers have excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken at through Bills of Lading for Sandakan, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau, and Lahad Dairi.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by two steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

S.S. "HOSANG" will be despatched on or about
Saturday, 11th Aug. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG
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Vessel	Days Hongkong
"GLENSANDA"	31st July
"GLENSHIRE"	10th Aug.
"GLENSHIRE"	29th Aug.
"GLENSHIRE"	10th Sept.
Vessel	Days Hongkong
"GLENSANDA"	31st July
"GLENSHIRE"	10th Aug.
"GLENSHIRE"	29th Aug.
"GLENSHIRE"	10th Sept.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars, please apply to:-

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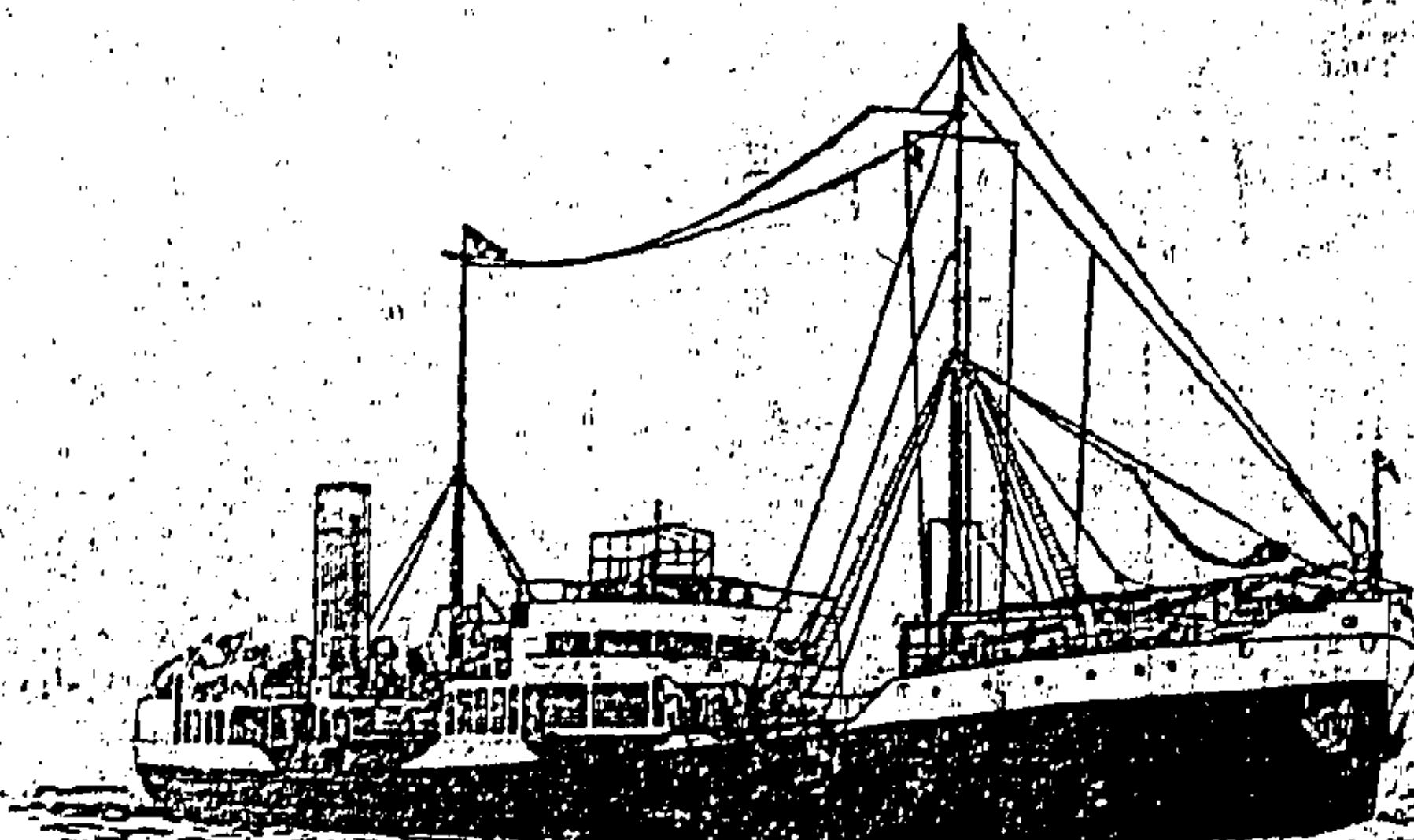
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

July 17th
Faouling, British str., 1,423 tons, Capt. J. McAlush, from Newchwang and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Hua Lee, Chinese str., 1,300 tons, Capt. A. Anderson, from Bangkok, with rice, —Kwang Nguan Seng.
Kaiping, French str., 177 tons, Capt. A. Muraschini, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo.—Sing Kee.
Phra Jung, British str., 1,022 tons, Capt. H. C. Kiddle, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Cheong Yee & Co.
Nanyia Maru, Japanese str., 1,500 tons, Capt. E. Andou, from Miki, with coal.—M.B.K.
Yuan Chi, Chinese str., 1,080 tons, Capt. S. Frandson, from Rongoon, with rice.—Khay Guan.
July 18th
Chak Sang, British str., 1,428 tons, Capt. C. D. Nicoll, from Bangkok and Swatow, with rice.—J.M. & Co.
Chienan, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. W. Lewis, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hai Hong, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. W. C. Pasmore, from Fochow, Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—Ding's Laprak & Co.
Huichung, Chinese str., from Canton.
Huichung, British str., 501 tons, Capt. W. J. Colborn, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chin On S.S. Co.
Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., 2,013 tons, Capt. T. Motokoshi, from Redding, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Kanchoo, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. W. Tonkin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kiyo Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Luchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. G. H. Walker, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Olderkerk, Dutch str., 4,867 tons, Capt. E. L. Leijes, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.C.L.
Souha Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.
Tyndaer, British str., 1,172 tons, Capt. F. Adcock, from Cebu, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES

July 17th.
President Lincoln, for San Francisco.
July 18th.
Atsuta Maru, for Singapore.
Awa Maru, for Singapore.
Chung Hing, for Canton.
Faouling, for Saigon.
Ho Sang, for Amoy.
Kanchow, for Canton.
Kiyo Maru, for Tsingtau.
Luchow, for Canton.
Nam Sang, for Singapore.
Olderkerk, for Manila.
Phra Jung, for Hoihow.
Tanaka Maru, for Fuzhou.
West Inn, for Los Angeles.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
Per Sui Hai Hong, on July 18th:—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Miss Tyson.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The P. & O. Co's s.s. *Kildare* left Nagasaki for this port on Sunday, July 15th, at 7 p.m., and is due here on Friday, July 20th, about p.m.
The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Kobe yesterday, at noon, and is due at Yokohama on Friday, July 20th, at 8 a.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Andre Lelon (M.M.), due August 17th.
Chunfong (M.M.), due July 20th.
Chunfong (M.M.), due to-day.
Hyson (Blue Funnel), due August 1st.
Panama (Blue Funnel), due August 5th.
Paul Teat (M.M.), due July 31st.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due July 25th.
Yangtze (Blue Funnel), due July 21st.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From July 19th to 25th, 1923.					
HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	Height
Thurs.	19	h. m. 1 40	Thurs.	19	h. m. 6 25
Fri.	20	h. m. 2 38	Fri.	20	h. m. 7 36
Satur.	21	h. m. 3 33	Satur.	21	h. m. 8 46
Sun.	22	h. m. 4 28	Sun.	22	h. m. 9 46
Mon.	23	h. m. 5 19	Mon.	23	h. m. 10 38
Tues.	24	h. m. 6 24	Tues.	24	h. m. 11 29
Wed.	25	h. m. 7 43	Wed.	25	h. m. 12 21

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANTUNG.

Waterlevels in English Feet at 8 A.M.					
Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded.	Lowest W.L. ever recorded.	W.L. July 16	W.L. July 17	W.L. July 18
Wuchow, W. River	+78.40	-2.42			
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	5.6	5.1	
Lankongchow, N. River	+57.00		6.0		
Bamshui, N. River	+27.25	-6.00	7.1		
Shohlung, E. River	+16.16	-0.98	0.5	0.7	

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE SHIPPERS
NEW YORK & PANAMA	Delagoa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On Beginning of Aug.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Gothic Prince	Brit.	Princes Line	About 24th July
BOSTON & NEW YORK via BUN	Langton	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 25th July
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	West Sequoia	Am.	Strathmore & Barry	On 25th July
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C. via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Russia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	About 28th Aug.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th July
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Yndaranga	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 21st July
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd July
MARSEILLES, GENEVA, LONDON & ANTWERP	Devanha	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 25th July, Noon
MARSEILLES, &c.	Angkor	Brit.	Vespaire's Maritimes	On 6th Aug.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Chambord	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 20th Aug.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Porto	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 23rd July
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SHANGHAI, &c.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 1st Aug., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	City of Manchester	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 23rd July
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON & GLASGOW	Peleus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Aug.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & DUNKERQUE	Helenus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd July
LONDON, ROTTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	London Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 2nd July
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenara	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 4th Sept.
ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Salder	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st July
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Emil Kirdorf	Ger.	Reuter Brookmann & Co.	About 29th July
HAYRE, ANTWERP & DUNKERQUE	Le de Mississey	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	About 31st July
BOMBAY via SHANGHAI, COLOMBO	Sado Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 17th July
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Hosang	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 15th July, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & BOMBAY	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 1st Aug.
SINGAPORE & BATAVIA	Van Overstraten	Ital.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 21st July
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Trieste	Ital.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th July, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Kuochow	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
HAIPHONG via HANOW & PAKHOI	Seian Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About
KEELUNG via SHANGHAI & AMOY	Taiwa Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 29th July, Noon
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Mansung	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th Aug., 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Aki Maru	Jap.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Aug.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	St. Albans	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 2nd Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	Taiyuan	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 20th July, Noon
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 31st July
SHANGHAI	Chambord	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 20th Aug.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. & A. L.	On 22nd July
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Sunning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Trieste	Ital.	Butterfield & Swire	About 31st July
JAPAN PORTS	Tijmanook	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 24th July
TIENTSIN	Alai Maru	Jap.	Ozaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Aug.
BATAVIA	Chipping	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 23rd July, Noon
COLOMBO, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Tijndani	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	About 17th July
RANGOON via SHANGHAI	Indo Maru	Jap.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 24th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chenau	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 24th July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 24th July, 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haifong	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 27th July, 1 p.m.
KOBE via MOI	Laisang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd.	On 1st July, Noon
MANILA, &c.	West Chopara	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 6th Aug.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 17th at 10.55. Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Depression or typhoon of unknown intensity within 120 miles of Lat. 13 deg. N. Long. 137 deg. E. moving N.
July 18th at 12.57.—Pressure has increased considerably over the Loochoos moderately over S.W. Japan, Formosa and Indo-China and slightly over Kwangtung and Luzon. It has decreased slightly over the Vinas.
Both typhoons have filled up. Another may be forming to the east of the Vinas.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 18th July, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 30.45 inches, against an average of 45.73 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 18th July, is as follows:—
District Forecast
Formosa Channel ... S.E. winds, moderate, fair.
Hongkong to Gap Rock ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook ... do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, July 18th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.57	29.72	29.73
Temperature	88	79	87
Humidity	63	92	63
Wind Direction	S	Calm	E
Force	3	1	3
Weather	C	b	B
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 17th ... 83
Lowest open-air Temperature on 18th ... 79

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3
No. 1. The French Remedy. No. 2. The French Remedy. No. 3. The French Remedy.

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Mr. J. Bakke	Mr. A. L. Kern
Mr. B. B. Bell	Miss Kern
Mr. & Mrs. G. Berghelm	Mr. C. Lauritzen
Mr. H. V. Bernard	Mr. E. Leebach
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Empress Russia	Aug. 9 Aug. 27	Empress Scotland	Sept. 1 Sept. 28
Empress Australia	Aug. 24 Sept. 12	Montcalm	Sept. 21 Sept. 28
Empress Asia	Sept. 6 Sept. 24	Empress Scotland	Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Canada	Sept. 22 Oct. 8	Empress France	Oct. 13 Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4 Oct. 22	Empress Scotland	Oct. 27 Nov. 2

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Through passage rates to Europe via America \$34.05, G.420 G.440.

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SHIDYUOKA MARU Saturday, 5th Sept., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.
KASHIMA MARU Wednesday, 1st Aug., at 11 a.m.
MAKONE MARU Wednesday, 15th Aug., at Noon

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU First half Aug.
L - (PO) via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA
TOKUSHIMA MARU First half Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Wednesday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
DELAGO MARU Beginning of August.
BUKNOS AIRER via Singapore, Delago Bay, Durban & Cape Town.
KAMAKURA MARU Saturday, 28th July.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.
SADO MARU Friday, 27th July.
CAOUTIA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MOJI MARU Monday, 30th July.
NAABARI, KOLE & YOKOHAMA.
TANGO MARU Thursday, 16th Aug.
SINGAPORE, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
YUSHIMA MARU Tuesday, 31st July.
MORIOKA MARU Saturday, 4th Aug.
MISHIMA MARU Wednesday, 16th Aug.

For further information apply to—
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Telephone: Centre 1 No. 284 & 283.

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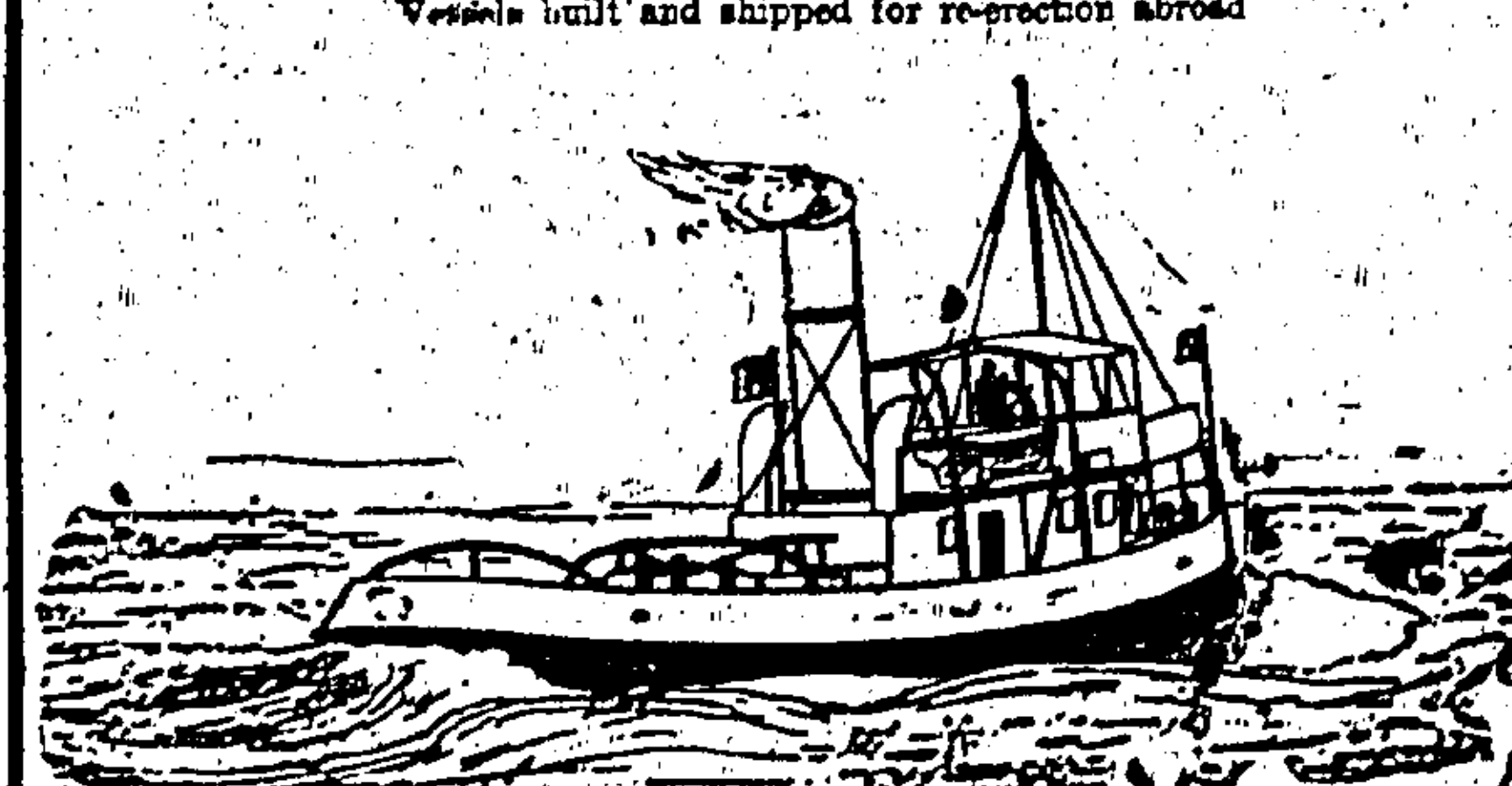
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HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" ... 22nd July ... Marseilles, London, &werp & Hamburg.

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 S.S. "CITY OF BOSTON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.

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PORTHOS ...	...	...	23rd July
ANGKOR ...	...	...	26th Aug.
OHAMBORD ...	15th June	19th July	20th Aug.
PAUL LEBON ...	29th June	31st July	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON ...	13th July	17th Aug.	17th Sept.
AMBOISE ...	27th July	28th Aug.	1st Oct.

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HAIFONG	Capt. Ellis Walker	Tuesday, 24th July, at 1 p.m.
HAIOHNG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	Friday, 27th July, at 1 p.m.

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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	21st July, Noon	Singapore & Bombay.
"PUNJAB"	4,498	24th July, Noon	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"FRIWA"	4,917	28th Aug.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALPORA"	5,273	1st Aug.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"BANCA"	5,895	15th Aug.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	20th Aug.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"STOLIA"	8,812	22nd Aug.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	28th Aug.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	7th Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp.
"SOUDAN"	8,056	21st Sept.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	28th Sept.	Porto, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.

1924.

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"TORILLA" ... 5,295 ... 26th July ... Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

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"SODDAN"	8,698	22nd July	Shanghai only.
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"EASTERN"	4,700	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	11th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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O. S. E.

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BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

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"CELEBES MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Saturday, 4th Aug.

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"KISHU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

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"INDO MARU" ... Wednesday, 15th Aug.

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"MANILA MARU" (Call at Dairen) ... Saturday, 21st July

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"ALASKA MARU" ... Wednesday, 8th Aug.

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"ATAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st Aug.

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"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 22nd July, Noon.

"AMAKURA MARU" ... Sunday, 29th July, Noon.

TAKAO, via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 18th July, 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG.

"RATVIA MARU" ... Friday, 2nd Aug.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to
Tel. Central No. 4990. S. BHIMA, Manager. 21.**C. N. C.**
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports.	Steamer	Date of Departure
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 19th July, 4 p.m.
BALIK PAPAN & SAMARANG	"TAIKOOWANYI"	On 20th July, 8 a.m.
CHEFOO & NEWCHANG	"CHINKIANG"	On 20th July, 4 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KUNGHOW"	On 21st July, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YUNHONG"	On 21st July, 4 p.m.
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 22nd July, Noon.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"KANCHOW"	On 22nd July, 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENAN"	On 24th July, 2 p.m.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 24th July, 4 p.m.
HUIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"YUNNAN"	On 25th July, 9 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pukow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tsingtao), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Cebu, & Aus. Ports.
"TAIYUAN"	28th July.	2nd August, 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice-Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

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FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Ivan" ... Due Hongkong 17th July.
 U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Leave Hongkong 19th July.
 U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Due Hongkong 27th July.
 U.S.S. "West Sequana" ... Leave Hongkong 29th July.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS TO PANAMA, COLON, PORTS THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

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U.S.S. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 5th Aug.
Leave Hongkong 7th Aug.

TO MANILA AND SINGAPORE.

U.S.S. "West Commons" ... Due Hongkong 15th Aug.
Leave Hongkong 16th Aug.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

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S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 21st Aug.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 21st July

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ... sailing on or about 2nd Sept.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

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